

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1970

Established 1837

OTHER — PARIS: Fair, mild.  
Tomorrow similar. Tester-  
16-21. LONDON: Partly cloudy,  
17-18-21. Tomorrow similar.  
45-50 18-21. CRANWELL:  
Overcast. Temp. 38-34 41-41.  
Temp. 38-35 (2-4). Yes-  
es (4-1).  
L. WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria	6.5	Libya	9.15
Belgium	10.8	Luxembourg	10.15
Denmark	1.75	Netherlands	0.85
France	1.00	Norway	1.25
Germany	0.80	Portugal	1.50
Greece	1.00	Spain	1.25
India	1.00	Sweden	1.50
Iran	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
Italy	1.00	Turkey	1.00
Japan	1.00	U.S. Military	20.15
Lebanon	2.00	Yugoslavia	2.00



**VIOLENCE**—Thousands of youths attend a rally in Milan to protest alleged violence last Saturday during a demonstration in which a student died.

## After Talks in Paris 1 to Visit Vietnam, Speed GI Pullout

By William Beecher

7, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Defense Melvin R. 1 today that he Vietnam early next with Gen. Creigh- the U.S. field com- prospect for future

Pentagon officials that the principal rip will be to de- withdrawals can- ed up by some the first half of

announced by Pres- ring, the level of 0 men is sched- 10 men by May 1.

is about \$45,000, said the defense to discuss with- ether this with- increased before mendment to the

statements news conference, elated: been no basic y regarding the h Vietnam from vious administra-

been completed, announced within destruction of biological weapons.

1969, Mr. Nixon se of germ wea- d the destruction

in Its Deepest Plunge  
ie Cambodian Fighting

15 (Reuters).—killed in a minefield and ten were

today took Ha- to the Cambodian 5,000-man airborne

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## MPs Back Reforms In Labor

### Bill Would Curb Wildcat Strikes

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The House of Commons approved in principle tonight the Conservative government's broad proposal for reform of labor-management relations in Britain.

The vote was 324 to 280. The margin of 44 compared with the majority of 30 that the Conservatives, at full strength, have over all other parties in the Commons.

The bill would give Britain for the first time a comprehensive law of labor relations. It would bring the whole field under administrative regulation, as the Wagner Act and Taft-Hartley Law have long done in the United States.

**Informal Arrangements**  
Historically, the law and lawyers have largely stayed out of bargaining and industrial relations here. There have been informal arrangements and vaguely worded contracts not specifically enforceable in the courts.

Reform—meaning the introduction of a legal system—has been a major pledge of the Conservative party for the last five years. Prime Minister Edward Heath ran on that plank last June.

The unions are bitterly opposed, taking about the same line as American unions' opposition to Taft-Hartley in 1947 as a "slave labor law." The Labor party in Parliament is pledged to fight the bill all the way.

But as today's debate showed, the opponents are in a politically embarrassing position.

For one thing, every sign shows that the public is overwhelmingly in favor of reform. Moreover, the electrical slowdown that ended just yesterday after a week of power cut-offs has raised public anger at the unions to a high level.

The Labor party's leader, Harold Wilson, is burdened with the fact that as prime minister he tried to push through legal curbs on the unions himself. He abandoned the effort when his union and party supporters rebelled.

**A Moderate Tone**  
Mr. Heath took a moderate tone in the House as he spoke in favor of the bill. He carefully avoided crowing over the government's fresh victory over the electrical unions, but he noted the significance of the episode.

"The people of this country," he said, "in these last few days have made clear their own view about the conduct of industrial relations. It has been the resolve of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Russia Trying 9 As Skyjackers

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Nine men accused of trying to hijack a Soviet passenger aircraft last summer, for which the penalty may be death, went on trial in a Leningrad court today, judicial sources said.

At least five of the defendants are Jews. Three others have names indicating they are ethnic Russians.

They were arrested at Smolny Airport, in Leningrad, June 15 and charged with attempting, by force of arms, to compel the pilot of an Ilyushin passenger aircraft to fly them to Helsinki. The plane had been scheduled to go to Tallin, Estonia.

## Strikes Grip Italy; Youths Demonstrate

ROME, Dec. 15 (AP).—General strikes supporting demands for social reforms swept half of Italy today in labor's highest offensive against Premier Emilio Colombo's government.

The walkouts coincided with major student demonstrations in Rome, Milan, Naples and Florence that were protesting alleged police brutality.

The student demonstrations stemmed from a battle between youths and police in Milan Saturday that left one student dead.

A government spokesman said tonight that the student's death was caused by a violent blow.

Interior Minister Francesco Restivo told the Chamber of Deputies in Rome that Saverio Saltarelli, 23, was found in an autopsy to have died of "a violent blow with [resultant] damage to the heart."

Police had said that Mr. Saltarelli died of a heart attack. But anarchists had charged that he died as a result of a police beating.

The biggest march was in Milan, where 20,000 university and high school students demonstrated.

Faced with the mounting student agitation and by the most widespread strike series in nearly a year, the center-left government repeated its warning against what it called extremist efforts to undermine the state.

It also made it plain that there was not enough revenue in the government treasury to enact at once all the reforms sought by the unions.

**Warning by Communist**  
The country's most powerful labor leader, Communist Luciano Lama, warned that the government must at least move toward reforms in housing, health care, taxes, schools and transport, "otherwise the struggle will continue, tough and widespread."

Mr. Lama's Communist-dominated General Italian Confederation of Labor and the two other leading unions called the strikes. Eleven of 20 regions were hit.

Rome, Milan, Bologna, Genoa and other important cities were affected by strikes of four or more hours in commerce, industry and public transport.

In addition, a railroad strike, also for social reforms, brought trains to a halt throughout the country from noon to 3 p.m.

In Rome, workers and Christmas shoppers piled onto tourist buses that took over the routes of the public streetcars and buses. Trans- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Amid Hostile Shouts, Scuffles

### Place Charles de Gaulle Signs Unveiled

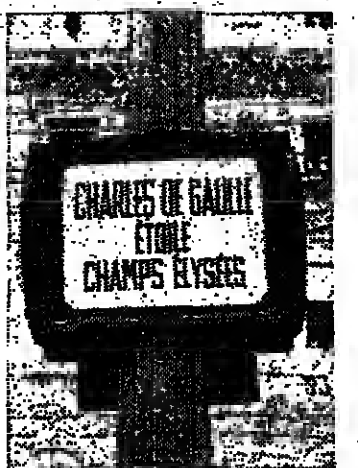
By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Charles de Gaulle, in death, continued to divide Frenchmen today as his name was given to the Place de l'Etoile.

Just as the new street sign reading "Place Charles de Gaulle" was being unveiled in the presence of Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and other Gaullist faithful, hostile shouts went up from the crowd massed behind police barricades and the confrontation was on between partisans and opponents of the change of name.

The confrontation had in fact begun when the Municipal Council, in the first flush of emotion after the death of De Gaulle, decided to give his name to the traffic circle which surrounds the site of the Arc de Triomphe and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

A protest movement caused the councilmen to have second thoughts. After having voted last Friday to reconsider the original decision, the councilmen, by 44-to-41 vote, yesterday



**SAY IT QUICK**—The new name of the bus stop at the top of the Champs-Elysees.

decided to stick by it after President Georges Pompidou and the general's family made known their displeasure. But there were die-hard anti-

Gaullists who were not prepared to abandon the fight and they became inextricably mixed with Gaullists at the corner of the Avenue des Champs-Elysees and the Etoile this morning. The shouting, the scuffling, the arguments and the insults that ensued provided a vignette of the drama of 1946 when De Gaulle decided under pressure of the Vichy government of Marshal Philippe Petain and, from London, called on France to carry on the war.

"Etoile!" shouted some in a new anti-Gaullist rallying cry. "De Gaulle!" shouted others. Each group tried to drown the other out. Among those who felt indignant enough about the change to come out this morning were bearded old war veterans who thought the new name was a kind of sacrilege for the corner who lies beneath the great arch and hears no name.

But the majority of opponents were extreme right-wingers. Some were old and shouted "De Gaulle assassin!" because they have not forgiven De Gaulle for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

# France, Germany Deadlock Over EEC Monetary Policy



**WORDS ON THE CRISIS**—Gen. Francisco Franco (right) addressing a delegation of generals at Madrid's El Pardo palace. At left Capt. Gen. Camilo Alonso Vega, collaborator of Gen. Franco; and Minister of the Army Juan Castanon Mena (center.)

## Paris Fights Any Loss of Sovereignty

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15 (WPI).—In the early hours of this morning, the six nations of the European Common Market struggled, and failed, to give what should have been the greatest boost to economic integration in Europe since the market was founded 12 years ago.

Instead, the Common Market's strongest members—West Germany and France—are heading for a new confrontation in the very same issue which led to a six-month boycott of the market by France five years ago. The issue is the transfer of sovereignty away from national governments in Common Market federal institutions.

Thirteen hours of continuous argument failed to break the deadlock over how to implement the market's ambitious plan for full economic and monetary union by the end of the decade—or thereabouts, "as second thoughts have it. The plan foresees a new monetary unit, formed out of the six national currencies of the market, which could rival the dollar as the world's major international trading currency. It also foresees a Common Market central bank system on the lines of the Federal Reserve of the United States.

**Steps to Unity**  
According to the plan, the six EEC nations—France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—will merge "progressively" to full economic union by introducing uniform tax rates, freeing capital movements and coordinating such vital economic indicators as credit policies, growth rates, unemployment and wage increases.

The first, cautious steps were scheduled to be taken as of Jan. 1, when central bankers would begin to reduce the existing exchange rate margins between the currencies of the six member nations against the dollar.

At a 4:30 a.m. press conference this morning, West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller said that the failure to agree was a "great disappointment." There were two very different conceptions of economic and monetary union, he added.

Disagreement centered on the political implications of monetary union. On the one hand, France refused to commit itself on giving away any national powers to supranational institutions, such as the independent European Executive Commission or an enlarged European Parliament, which would have direct control over the new Common Market banking system and central economic decisions affecting the whole community.

On the other hand, France's five partners, led by West Germany, insisted on giving more (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## On Fate of Basques

### Franco Decree Stirs Speculation

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Dec. 15 (NYT).—There was no immediate sign today of what the Spanish government would make of the emergency police powers it assumed last night. No unusual arrests were reported and the country was quiet.

There was, on the other hand, intense speculation over why the measure, which gives police the right to hold detainees up to six months without charges, was adopted and why it was adopted so urgently.

The crisis that the Spanish regime is now going through resembles a fight under a blanket. Nobody is certain who is on top or even who is involved. It is not clear what weapons, if any, are being used, and it cannot even be said for sure whether the participants are actually fighting or only scratching.

There is no doubt that the regime is groping to assert its authority, shaken by the repercussions of the Burgos court-martial of 16 Basque activists. These include prolonged and open protests by liberal and leftist segments of society, a fierce verbal backlash by the regime's old-guard supporters, kidnapping of a West German honorary consul, international and Vatican pressure, and active expressions of concern by the army over the apparent drift in a regime which only a small number of its 75-year-old leader, subject to palsy and sudden drops in blood pressure.

**No Formal Censorship**  
The actual measure taken by the cabinet last night was not in itself unpredictable. Government sources hastened to point out today that it was not nearly as severe as it might have been: there was no formal censorship ordered, nor were emergency powers of search and banishment invoked.

What was puzzling was the haste with which it was done. The regime makes almost a fetish of holding cabinet meetings on the regular day—Friday. The demonstrations and manifestations of the opposition, although troubling, have been going on for several weeks and nobody here believes that the government could not have waited until Friday to pass its decree.

Yet when Gen. Franco returned from a hunting trip at 6:30 yesterday evening, Interior Minister Tomas Garicano Goni was waiting at El Pardo palace to urge the emergency meeting, which was held some two hours later.

Reliable sources say that Mr. Garicano wanted the emergency arrest powers to be invoked for a year, and was only persuaded reluctantly to reduce them to six months. One report, which cannot be verified, said that Mr. Garicano, former civil governor of Barcelona, was being under pressure from his own police forces—which have suffered discredit in the publicity given to alleged tortures during the Burgos trial—and which were demanding to be given more power to put down political disorders.

**Army Unrest Reported**  
What is planned is that army unrest over the past week or so has been a major cause of concern to the government. It has also been confirmed by reliable military sources that the Vichy government—both among hardliners and liberals—had reached the point where military commanders in the Madrid area have been addressing gatherings of colonels to calm them down.

Gen. Franco, who holds military audiences every Tuesday, today received larger than usual

groups of army officers at El Pardo palace, Reuters reported.

One explanation of yesterday's measure, therefore, is that it was designed to ease pressure on the regime from its right wing and the army. This at a time when it needs what strength it can muster to deal with problems such as the Burgos court-martial sentences—

**● Pope presses Spain to show clemency. Page 2.**

they are not yet in—and their repercussions, and the related and intractable problem of the kidnapped consul, Eugen Belth.

There was, however, a second, and grimmer explanation, which some sources began to suggest tonight. This was that the government may have decided to execute some of the accused at Burgos—presumably having determined that the court will find them guilty—and is bracing for the severe in-

ternal and external repercussions that would be likely to follow.

**Consulate Occupied in Paris**  
Demonstrators protesting the trial of Basque nationalists in Burgos briefly occupied the Spanish Consulate here today before being turned out by police.

About 50 people, entered the consulate but police cleared the building without incident.

In other incidents, at Geneva, about 500 demonstrators smashed windows of the Spanish tourist office and the Spanish Iberia Airlines office tonight. In Brussels, Belgian unions called for a five-minute work stoppage at noon tomorrow in solidarity with the Basque prisoners. In Australia, 35 Basques drove 400 miles from Melbourne to Canberra today to protest to the Spanish ambassador the treatment of their countrymen.

**● The Senate rejects an amendment that would bar U.S. military personnel from Israel. Story on Page 3.**

to large-scale battles between the army and guerrillas.

The new peace accord followed attacks in and around Amman Sunday and yesterday in which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Jordan, Guerrillas Disarming Their Militias in New Accord

AMMAN, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Government officials and Palestinian guerrillas started to disarm their part-time supporters today in a new move to bring civil peace back to Jordan.

Premier Wasfi Tell set a five-day deadline for implementation of an agreement aimed at ending random violence, which has ripped through Jordan in the last two weeks.

Both sides promised to turn their own violators over to the authorities and a spokesman for the el-Fatah guerrilla organization said, "As of now, the guerrilla group will start concentrating on escalating the struggle against Israel."

Mr. Tell, in his capacity as military governor, said both sides agreed on Dec. 20 as the deadline for implementation of a nine-point agreement concluded last night.

He warned that after this date, the carrying or storing of arms was banned in towns and villages. Violators would be severely punished.

A major provision in the agreement demanded that weapons be gathered from militias and deposited in special caches which would enjoy immunity.

Today Mr. Tell said leaders of the Palestinian Central Committee were taking up weapons from their 10,000-strong militia and government officials were gathering arms from the government-backed People's Resistance, a 45,000-strong

force originally raised as a home guard against Israel.

Political sources said fighting between these two bodies had led

to large-scale battles between the army and guerrillas.

The new peace accord followed attacks in and around Amman Sunday and yesterday in which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Soviet Craft Starts Descent On Venus, Then Goes Silent

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (UPI).—An unmanned Soviet spacecraft parachuted toward the surface of Venus today and stopped sending signals after 35 minutes of descent through the crushing atmospheric pressures, the Soviet Union said. There was no word on its fate.

Venus-7, which completed the 193-million-mile flight in just under four months, descended through the enormous pressures and temperatures that destroyed or terminated in mystery all three previous soft-landing attempts by the Russians.

The official Tass news agency

said Venus-7 began its parachute drop at 0502 GMT and that "signals from the descent were received for 35 minutes." It said nothing further that would indicate Venus-7 survived the fates of the earlier three.

"The results of the measurements received from Venus-7 are being processed and studied," Tass said.

**Rendered Useless**  
This paralleled the official reporting of Venus-5 and Venus-6, which attempted soft-landing in 1968. Soviet and Western sources said it appeared certain they, like Venus-4 in 1967, were destroyed or rendered useless by atmospheric pressures 18 times those of earth.

On this record, no spacecraft has ever landed on Venus, currently earth's nearest planetary neighbor. The Russians have determined on previous explorations that Venus is too hot, its atmosphere too high-pressure and too deadly in gases for human life.

Since the blast-off on Aug. 17, Tass said, "the station has covered a distance of about 320 million kilometers. One hundred and twenty four radio communication sessions were held with the station, during which an enormous body of telemetric information was received."

[A Reuters report today quoted the Bochum space tracking station in West Germany as saying that the Russians were slowing down the activity of their Lunokhod buggy on the moon to concentrate on the impending soft landing of their Venus-7 probe.]

## House Votes Funds for SST; Bill Trimmed by \$80 Million

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—The House today approved a compromise money bill providing \$210 million for the supersonic transport. The vote was 319 to 71.

Following the House decision, which had been expected, the bill goes to the Senate where a filibuster poses a serious threat to the proposed appropriation to continue the controversial SST program.

Before final passage in the House, an attempt to kill the SST funds on a procedural vote was rejected by 205 votes to 185.

The compromise figure—\$80 million below what the Nixon administration originally requested—was hammered out by a joint con-

ference committee of both houses last Thursday.

The Senate initially rejected funds for the SST, 62 to 41. The compromise was forced by the House's support for the appropriation, which would allow the Boeing Co. in Seattle to continue development of two prototypes.

When the compromise goes back to the Senate, possibly later this week, opponents led by Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., plan an attempt to talk the bill out in the dying days of the congressional session.

Government officials have warned Congress that the SST project would have to be ended if Congress does not vote funds this year.



## Laird to Visit Paris Envoys And Vietnam To Assess War Status And GI Withdrawals

(Continued from Page 1)

withdrawals may be announced. This could be done either by establishing a higher goal for May 1, they say, or by announcing a new timetable to extend through June 30.

A planning conference on withdrawals will be held in Hawaii on Jan. 4.

Concerning the policy on the bombing of North Vietnam, Mr. Laird read a statement made by an unnamed Pentagon official in a background briefing on the night of Oct. 31, 1969, when Clark Clifford was Secretary of Defense.

"If the good faith which was attached to Hanoi's effort to get substantive talks disintegrates or disappears, and if it is ascertained that the North Vietnamese are not proceeding in good faith in their negotiations, and that efforts are being made to violate the good-faith understandings with movements of one kind or another, then a decision to resume the bombing could be made."

### POW Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Mr. Laird, endorsed a proposal made earlier today by Sen. Robert Griffin for a unilateral release of 1,500 North Vietnamese prisoners of war as a gesture of goodwill in the hope of a reciprocal move by the Communists.

Sen. Griffin, the assistant Senate Republican leader, who is well connected with the administration, made the proposal in a prepared Senate speech, saying it was on his own initiative.

Mr. Laird commented, "I believe that it has considerable merit, and I certainly will do what I can to encourage this proposal."

The White House, however, was guarded, pointing out that any release of Communist prisoners would have to be agreed to by Saigon.

On other topics: Mr. Laird declined to give figures for future U.S. troop strength in Europe. He said there are bullets and space for up to 320,000 men, and the number of men stationed averages out to close to 300,000.

Mr. Laird said the recent ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels was one of the most meaningful he has attended and he praised the offer by ten European members to contribute a billion dollars toward defense over the next five years.

## Israel to Deal With Amman, Not West Bank Arab Leaders

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The Israeli government remains opposed to any direct political dealings with Arab leaders of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, qualified sources said yesterday, insisting that the Palestinians' political future must be worked out only between them and the government of Jordan.

Recent appeals from West Bank residents for political status independent of the regime of King Hussein have been studied by Israeli policy makers but have caused no change in the government's long-standing reluctance to separate them from Amman in the negotiations process.

"We cannot achieve peace with the people of the West Bank alone," said Shlomo Hillel, the Israeli cabinet minister assigned by Premier Golda Meir to keep watch on political developments in the Arab territories occupied by Israel in the six-day war of June, 1967.

"Peace must be negotiated with the responsible governments, and in this case that means the government of Jordan in Amman. The

maximum we can achieve with the people on the West Bank is understanding and coexistence."

Mr. Hillel was discussing with a few foreign newsmen the recent spate of public statements from leading West Bank notables and intellectuals condemning the regime of King Hussein and calling for varying degrees of autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank.

Though he officially holds the portfolio of Minister of Police, Mr. Hillel is a former career diplomat who has been in active consultation with West Bank Arabs over many months. "Not one of the serious Palestinians has expressed to me the desire for a Palestinian entity separate from the West Bank," he said.

Mr. Hillel discussed political trends in the occupied territories with the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset, or legislature, in a closed meeting last Friday. He and other Israelis dealing with civilian affairs of the Palestinians under Israeli administration have been puzzled about how best to handle the increasingly frequent attempts by West Bank intellectuals and leaders to establish their own political voice—and be heard.

Both King Hussein and the militant Palestinian guerrilla organizations have denounced attempts of West Bank notables to assert any political status while they are living under Israeli occupation.

This has left the Israeli government in an awkward position. If the Israelis appear to support, or even condone, any such political activity, it would "prove" the hostile Arabs' claim that the West Bank figures are simply being put forward as creatures of the hated Zionists.

On the other hand, the West Bank leaders are clearly more moderate in their aims and interests than the guerrillas, whose expressed purpose is not simply to establish a Palestinian state alongside Israel, but also to destroy Israel.

### Eban in London

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Abba Eban, the Israeli Foreign Minister, will attend a conference here tomorrow of Israeli ambassadors from European countries.

He will also see British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and address the Royal Institute of International Affairs on the Middle East situation.

Mr. Eban arrived by air today for a three-day visit. Tonight he addressed a Jewish meeting. He returns to Israel Friday.

## MPs Back Bill Altering Labor Law Would Put Curbs On Wildcat Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

nation that, as a community, we should stand firm until a position is reached in which the interests of the community are respected.

"Allied to this has been the determination that our industrial relations should be conducted in a new way, to get away from the bickering and bitterness with which we are all too familiar."

Mr. Heath's sharpest words were directed at a promise by the Labor party to "repeal" the legislation when it next wins office. Looking across the floor at Mr. Wilson, he said:

"I can only say to the leader of the opposition that he will live to regret the day that he ever allowed that pledge to be given. It will cost him just as dear as his original retreat on industrial relations did."

### Bill Called 'Irrelevant'

Mr. Wilson asserted that there had hardly been a big strike in recent years to which this "totally irrelevant" bill would have been applicable.

"It is based primarily on the United States' experience," he said, adding that it would be difficult to "convince anyone in this House that the Americans are more successful in tackling their industrial relations or avoiding strikes or settling strikes than we are."

"The facts of industrial life in America are making nonsense of enforceable agreements, and they will do so in this country," he said.

The great curse in British labor relations is the sudden wildcat strike. The sort of grievances over work rules that would be discussed by union and management representatives in the United States, and then possibly sent to arbitration, often leads to sudden strikes.

The government's legislation would make contracts between unions and management binding unless either side opted out. Violations, such as walkouts, could result in fines or court orders enforceable by contempt powers.

Another important clause would allow a new industrial court to define bargaining units and hold elections for the union representatives. The lack of any such procedure now leads to a multiplicity of unions, for example as many as 15 in one automobile company.



COMMUNITY CHAT—Conferring privately during the Common Market meeting in Brussels yesterday were, from left: Jean Francois Deniau, of the EEC commission, Irish Foreign Minister Patrick Hillery and German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

## Basque Defense Lawyers Act Pope Presses For Clemency In Spain Trial

By Richard Eder

BURGOS, Spain (NYT).—"I don't believe I have wept since I was a boy. Maybe once, when my wife came to see me in Almeria."

Juan Maria Bandres, sitting over a 4 p.m. lunch here recently, still looked shaken. He and five or six of the other lawyers at the Burgos court-martial had watched in tears as their young clients, handcuffed, singing, and shouting, were taken off by the police.

The defense lawyers have a strong emotional link with the 13 men and the two women they are defending. Most of them like their clients, are Basques, and they share profoundly the conviction that there is a Basque nation, and that it has been oppressed ever since the Spanish Civil War ended in 1939.

Some of the lawyers have paid for those convictions and for their insistence on defending common patriots arrested for what the courts call "separatist activities."

Mr. Bandres has, in fact, become something of an essential personage in the Basque country, and it was he who coordinated the efforts of the other lawyers at the court-martial.

He considers himself a man of the left as well as a Basque nationalist, and he talks manfully about Fidel Castro, the Prague uprising and other things. But he belongs to no party. What makes him a leader among the Basques is his ability to take the anguish that he and his friends feel about the situation and translate it into a series of small, practical steps.

"He's trusted and consulted" by bishops, members of ETA, his fellow lawyers and a wide range of others. The government does not consult him, but it is likely that if some future Spanish regime—or even some variation of the present one—decides to come to terms with the Basques, it will try to make its peace with Mr. Bandres. He may or may not be willing.

It was dark by now. Later that night, someone—perhaps a relative of one of the Basque defendants—traced in the thin snow outside the hotel the words "Gora Euzkadi" (Long Live the Basque Nation). By morning it had melted away.

the Burgos trial, they seek not so much to prove that their clients did not violate Spanish law as that the laws are such that any decent man in conscience ought to violate them.

It is conceivable that, after the verdict is in, there will be reprisals against some of the lawyers.

The lawyers have now gone home to await the verdict. Mr. Bandres returned to San Sebastian, where he is a considerable, if slightly scandalous, figure.

"Scandalous" seems a strange word to apply to a man whose manner is so mild and affectionate and who describes himself as a practicing doctor's say—devout—Roman Catholic, though a Catholic of the left.

Coordinated Defense

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Oistrakh Cancels Spain Concerts To Protest Trial

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (AP).—Russian violinist David Oistrakh announced today he has canceled his three-day concert tour of Spain, scheduled for later this month, to register his protest against the trial of 16 Basques in Burgos.

"Unfortunately, I must cancel this trip," Mr. Oistrakh said. "I cannot perform in Spain when young workers and students are on trial, six of whom are threatened with the death penalty. And in canceling the tour, I want to join the thousands and thousands of people all over the world who are protesting the suppression of these 16 Basques and the outrages of the authorities."

Police in Action

The police dragged off some of the more vehement protesters. Crises of "fascists" rent the air but it struck some that this was a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

"Vichy" called out a Gaullist accuser. "Shut up," a protester answered. "Pétainist" persisted the Gaullist. "Swine!" the other answered back.

And so it went. There were some punches exchanged and the police, who were as numerous as the demonstrators, pushed the protesters down the avenue.

Someone shouted "Vive l'empereur!" but there were no Bonapartists in the crowd to take up the cry. The Gaullists, left in command of the field, triumphantly "sing the Marseillaise" while policemen looked on benignly.

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The Vatican disclosed today that it had made "insistent" requests to the Spanish government to show clemency if death sentences were passed in the trial of 16 alleged Basque nationalists in Burgos.

A statement published in L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican news paper, this afternoon said: "The Holy See trusts that, if the situation arises, the Spanish government will make magnanimous use of the faculties that the law accords it in this respect"—meaning commutation of death sentences demanded for six of the defendants.

According to the statement, the Apostolic Nunciature, or Vatican mission, in Madrid and the Spanish Foreign Ministry had from the beginning exchanged diplomatic notes on the proceedings against the Basque nationalists, who include two Roman Catholic priests, and the Vatican had welcomed the decision to hold the Burgos trial in public.

The statement explained that the Vatican did not want to get involved in the political aspects of the matter and did not intend to interfere with judicial process, but had "never ceased to carry out pressing and insistent intervention with the Spanish government, asking for clemency in the event of death sentences being pronounced."

Today's statement said that the Vatican also was engaged in efforts to free the West German honorary Consul in San Sebastian, Eugen Behl, who was kidnapped by Basque extremists on Dec. 1.

Cardinal Marty Sends Plea

PARIS, Dec. 15 (AP).—The leader of the Roman Catholic Church in France today expressed his concern over the Burgos trial of Basques and the kidnapping of Mr. Behl.

The permanent council of the French episcopate sent the following telegram to the Spanish episcopate: "Meeting this morning, the permanent council of the French episcopate shared the deep concern provoked by the Burgos trial. Anxious over the fate of those charged and the hostages, (we) support any move by Spanish bishops to respect the demands of justice and the lives of the persons involved."

The telegram was signed by Francois Cardinal Marty, archbishop of Paris.

Decision Put Off On the Concorde

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Britain and France reviewed the progress of the Concorde super-jetliner today and deferred until next year any decision on whether to push it into full production.

The project was discussed between Britain's Minister of Aviation Supply, Fred Corfield, and France's Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Robert Galley. The ministers agreed to meet again next February to continue discussions.

L'Etoile Named for De Gaulle Amid Hostile Shouts, Scuffles

(Continued from Page 1)

having Pétain sentenced to death in 1945. The sentence was commuted to the imprisonment and Pétain died at the age of 96, but the resentment has lived on.

Mr. Lama, addressing a rally in Bologna, did not mention government expenditures but said that the government must "make a political choice between social forces that are antagonistic." He said that if the government did this, "we will discuss everything calmly." If not, "the struggle will continue."

## W. Germany French Clashes At EEC T

Sovereignty Disputes Stalls Money Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

French Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing said not yet realistic to talk economic union between such differing structures. West Germany leading economic power still to a great extent rural nation, and Italy huge regional problems developed south. It be avoided, Mr. Giscard said.

But the West German return of economic affairs. "We've been working a plan is unified Western for 15 years and have a long step by step."

France is pushing monetary cooperation including a reduction change-rate margins—political reasons. Other France wants to develop pendent bloc that could United States on the monetary scene.

Condition Stems

But West Germany is long that closer monetary union should be condition economic coordination within the Six.

reason why the Bonn is pushing for adequate control over all major decisions in the Common Market.

Bonn is also extreme that, as Karl Schiller, Common Market does a community of infinite bloc of stability and.

This morning's deal that West Germany is to throw its political, financial, and undoubted weight. Many observers derided whether the German would in fact stand consistent French press.

At the same time, not getting its own has so effectively in Early this morning, beginning to make suggestions.

A compromise agreed expected soon. To St. France's rigid stance negotiations must be to allow the possibility results in both the French and the French assembly.

Gaullism gives the right to complete national defense. In 1965, Gen. Gaull decided to go to boycott the market because France's participation give more powers to national European Court to allow the possibility being voted down let's Council of Ministers.

To some extent also, many, and its allies in the Netherlands and adopting equally tough because of parliament at home.

Abducted C Plends for By Democr

SAN SEBASTIAN, (UPI).—West German Gen. Behl appealed to democratic government published today to his from Spanish Basque who have held him since Dec. 1.

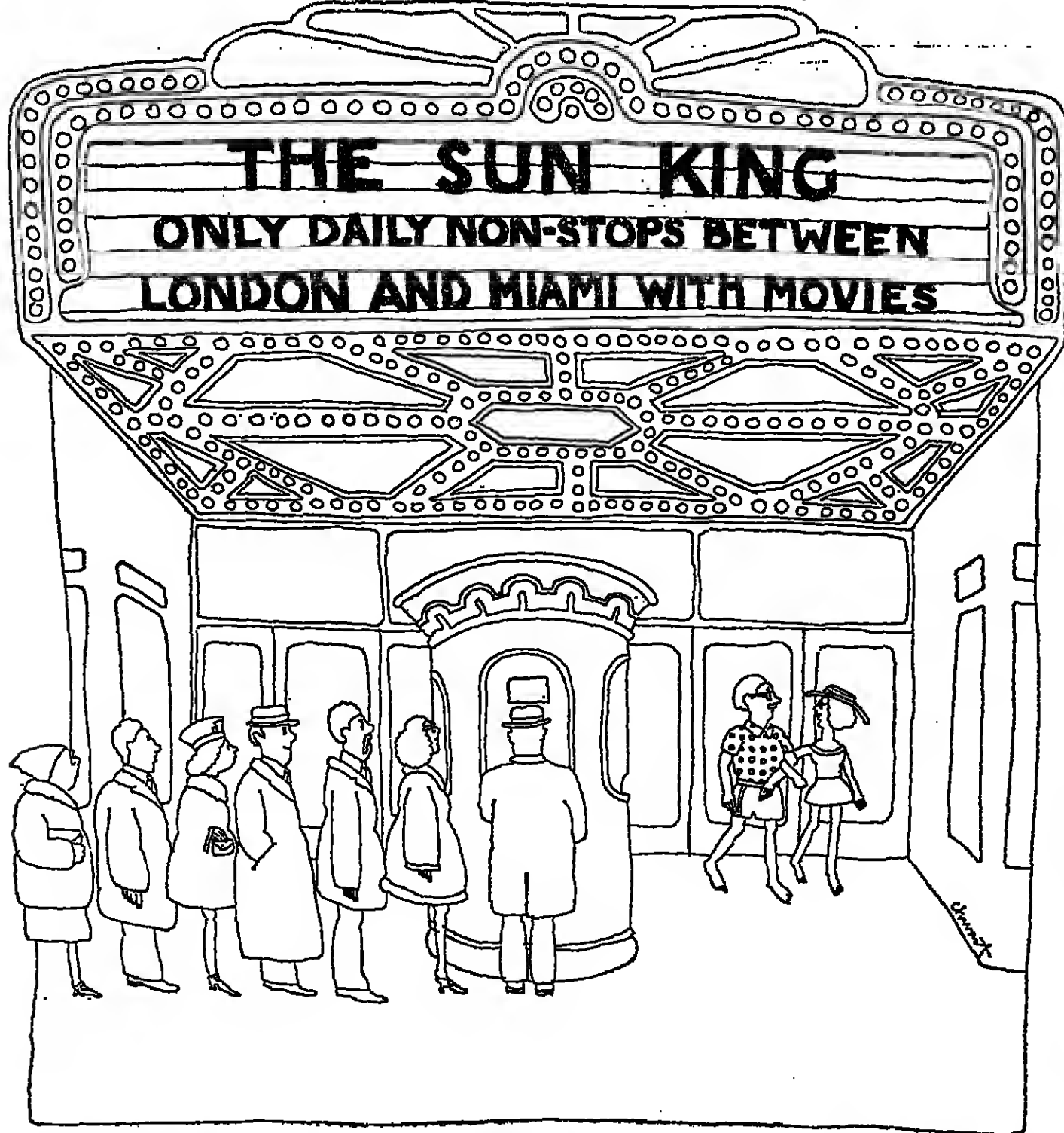
"In my desperation I need you to help and assistance in liberation," he wrote, appeared today in Spanish papers.

Mr. Behl indicates Basques planned to bargain lever for a six Basque nationalists possible death penalty in Burgos.

"I am informed activities for my captivity known place," he wrote to dread the end of the trial in Burgos results may fate depend.

WEATH

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TOKYO	13	55
VENICE	13	55
WASHINGTON	13	55
WILSON	13	55
ZURICH	13	55



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JUST TRAIL-YER RAZI DRIVER  
"LAME AND DEEP" OR  
"DOCE RUC MEWAT" LYONS  
(33 Rue Mout, LYONS)



## s to Send Any

## te Rejects Move to Bar Military Aides in Israel

WIRE DISPATCHES  
 TION, Dec. 15—An attempt to prevent the Israel Defense Forces from sending military advisers to Israel was defeated today.

The move was defeated by a vote of 15-12 in the House of Representatives. The measure, which would have barred military advisers from Israel, was introduced by Sen. John Williams, D-Iowa.

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THE BETTER TO BE SEEN—Pennsylvania's Gov. Elect Milton Shapp prepares to sit on a chair boosted with two telephone directories hidden by a towel. Mr. Shapp's aides added something to the chair to make the 5-foot-7-inch Mr. Shapp look taller at a news conference. They had noticed Mr. Shapp was little noticed when seated next to taller cabinet appointees.

## U.S. Farm Chief Attributes Tariff Bill to EEC Policies

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Agriculture Secretary Clifford M. Hardin, touring Europe, said today that the European Economic Community's (EEC) policies on farm trade are contributing to the protectionist sentiment in the United States.

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## Scientists May Get Jobs With Cities

## Nixon Program to Aid 3,000 Space Experts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Nixon administration officials are pushing a plan to hire about 3,000 of the nation's 45,000 jobless aerospace scientists for jobs going begging in local and state governments.

The proposal would also provide for training and jobs as city technical aides for about 3,000 veterans returning from Vietnam.

Ron Ziegler, presidential press spokesman, told newsmen yesterday that the plan had yet to reach the White House.

The job proposal is being developed by Floyd Hyde, assistant secretary of housing and urban development and chief of HUD's flexible subsidy model cities program. Its estimated federal cost is under \$5 million.

Mr. Hyde's aides said that the plan had been widely endorsed by major city managers, who reported about 3,000 existing vacancies in planning, budgeting and other technical staffs.

According to HUD estimates, there are about 45,000 out-of-work aerospace scientists or technicians and about 60,000 returning veterans who cannot afford to take advantage of the Vietnam GI bill because its benefits are too low.

"You pair these guys," observed one HUD specialist, "give them training and they can go up the ladder side-by-side."

The tentative HUD plan calls for:

• A quick training and orientation program for both scientists and ex-GI's paid for under existing federal manpower and model cities programs. Each trainee would make a three-year job commitment.

• Placement in technical jobs in the cities with continued training—on the job or in local universities—with the cities paying salaries with federal help until the newcomers are fully integrated.

• Concentration of HUD efforts in economically hard-hit aerospace centers, such as Boston, Seattle, San Diego, Huntsville, Ala., and Cape Kennedy.

Anti-Iran Protest in U.S. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Two persons were arrested as about 125 students demonstrated near the Iranian Embassy yesterday protesting the alleged arrest of Palestinian guerrilla sympathizers in that country.

## 'Appreciates' President's Letter

## Scranton Says Nixon Agrees With Study

By John Kifer

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 (UPI)—William W. Scranton yesterday turned the other cheek to President Nixon's rebuff of the conclusions of his Commission on Campus Unrest.

"I deeply appreciate the fact that President Nixon has read and responded to our commission's report," the commission chairman said. "I believe this is at least unusual and possibly unique in the annals of major presidential commissions over the past several years," he added.

On Saturday, 11 weeks after the commission issued its report, Mr. Nixon released a seven-and-a-half-page letter to Mr. Scranton in which he rejected the commission's principal finding that he must "exercise his reconciling moral leadership" placed the responsibility for campus disorders "squarely" on the academic community, and staunchly defended Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, the target of some of the report's criticism of "divisive and insulting rhetoric."

At a press conference yesterday, Mr. Scranton repeatedly said that the commission's findings and the President's letter were in agreement on "substance." He said he had been invited to the White House Thursday to discuss the matter further.

"I have read his letter and studied it," the former Pennsylvania governor said. "The President's comments are in complementary agreement with the report as to the condemnation of violence, our recommendations to the colleges and universities, our concern for the needs of black students and black colleges, that the responsibility for maintaining order on the campus is not government's alone, and our opposition to politicizing universities."

He said that the administration has "redacted" its efforts by what he described as a "peace initiative" in Vietnam by Mr. Nixon's trips.

Members of the U.S. delegation, led by J.B. Rhinelander, deputy legal adviser at the State Department, expressed satisfaction with the terms of the convention.

It will go into effect when it has been ratified by at least ten of the nations' legislatures.

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to several college campuses; by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird's instruction that the National Guard be re-equipped and better trained and by what he said was Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Elliot Richardson's "espousing this report."

The Commission on Campus Unrest was appointed by Mr. Nixon last spring after several weeks of upheaval on college campuses across the nation following the sending of U.S. troops into Cambodia. Four students at Kent State University in Ohio and two at Jackson State College in Mississippi were slain by law enforcement authorities during the turmoil and some 300 colleges and universities were closed or disrupted by student strikes and demonstrations.

## Anti-Hijack Pact Is Drafted Calling for 'Severe Penalties'

THE HAGUE, Dec. 15 (UPI)—An anti-hijack convention that rules out the excuse of political motives and demands "severe penalties" for hijackers was approved today by an international civil aviation conference on air law.

The convention, drawn up during a 15-day conference of 77 nations, will be signed tomorrow by some 40 of the participants.

The "Convention for the Suppression of Illicit Seizure of Aircraft" was approved unanimously, with Chile and Algeria abstaining.

It will go into effect when it has been ratified by at least ten of the nations' legislatures.

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## e Is Carried Off in Russia—

## Westerners at Togliatti Plant

DW, Dec. 15 (AP)—West German technicians working on the Volga River auto plant at Togliatti resorted to a illegal labor tactic in the Soviet Union—to win the Christmas vacations.

A source reported today the issue came to a head month when work on one shift was partially halted scale strike by Western workers was threatened. Work on the same day when plant officials agreed to make vacation arrangements.

ures said Soviet officials had been reluctant to allow Christmas leave and were holding the German firms. t provisions requiring quick replacement of anyone a job.

180 German technicians are working at Togliatti on senger car plant being built there with the assistance Italy. Some 20 different German firms, either sub- by Fiat or engaged directly by the Soviet builders, id in installing equipment in the plant.

20 to 30 British technicians and ten Americans sup- Germans' Christmas demands, but did not take part rk stoppage. British and American spokesmen said ts for their Christmas vacations had been made last stmas is not a holiday in the Soviet Union.

## ess Says He Saw Hughes Contested Vote Proxy

By Wallace Turner  
 AS, Nev., Dec. 15, dispute between How- executives today man to testify under gnature "Howard R. Hughes last Nov. 14, was used subsequently tives of the Hughes te Robert A. Maheu of directors of Sands, pany used by Mr. n or operate some of Nevada.

led Forgery  
 Mr. Myler took the s Appel, a former d of investigation d that in his opin- on the proxy was a

h Bradford, a docu- retained by Hughes stified that, in his gnature "Howard R. He stock proxy was on the other docu- d as genuine Hughes mination, Mr. Myler

had kept the proxy in a safety deposit box in a bank here. The original copy came in on a teletype copying machine Nov. 14 from Chester C. Davis, chief counsel of Hughes Tool. After it was signed by Mr. Hughes, he said, Mr. Myler called Frank W. Gay, a Hughes Tool vice-president, and told him it was signed.

On a date that Mr. Myler remembered as Dec. 2, after he had gone to the Bahamas with Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hughes decided to release the proxy, the witness said.

The effect of the proxy was to serve notice to Mr. Maheu that he had been replaced not only as director of Sands, Inc., but also as the head of Mr. Hughes's Nevada operations, a \$150 million empire he had helped the industrialist to construct.

After he testified, Mr. Myler told reporters that Mr. Hughes was irritated at the "unnecessary and ridiculous publicity." He also denied that Mr. Hughes had been kidnapped and said Mr. Hughes was in good health.

Mr. Myler is the first person to testify for several years that he has seen Mr. Hughes face to face. He and the four other executive secretaries have been Mr. Hughes's chief physical contact with the outer world for the four years he has been in Las Vegas.

## U.S. and Russia Report Creation of 3-in-1 Vaccine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—U.S. and Russian medical researchers have independently developed a promising, experimental one-shot vaccine against three diseases—common measles, German measles and mumps—it was reported today.

Early trials in children indicate the injectable vaccine—consisting of a special mixture of vaccines previously available against each of those diseases separately—is both safe and potentially effective, scientists from the two countries reported.

Soviet researchers A. A. Smorodintsev and M. N. Nasibov and Dr. Maurice Hilleman, an American scientist, told about the development in separate reports for an international conference on vaccines.

The conference is jointly sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization.

Youth Held in Killings Claims Amnesia

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 15 (AP)—A 17-year-old honor student wanted on a charge of murdering four members of his family in Connecticut walked into the police station here yesterday and was arrested.

Police said the youth, John Rice Jr., told officers he did not know how he got to Arkansas or why he went there. "He has not been informed of the charges and we are not going to inform him," they said, adding that young Rice had said nothing about his family.

Norway's Government Wins Confidence Vote

OSLO, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Norway's five-year-old coalition government narrowly escaped resigning late yesterday when it won an unexpected 76-74 majority in the 150-seat Storting (parliament).

Prime Minister Per Borten's moderate four-party government had warned it would resign unless it got a majority in yesterday's decisive vote, formally on a transport tax issue but in reality a government confidence vote.





## Korean Ferry Sinks; 260 Lives Lost

12 Survivors Found Off Japanese Coast

KITAKYUSHU, Japan, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—A crowded South Korean ferryboat sank suddenly early this morning in the icy waters of the East China Sea and only 12 of the 271 people aboard were believed to have survived.

They were picked up clinging to wooden crates, planks and other timber which did not go down when the 362-ton Namyong-Ho capsized. Three of the survivors were women.

It was the second worst postwar sea disaster in the area.

An unidentified telecommunications engineer who survived said that fruit and vegetables stacked on the deck collapsed and capsized the ferryboat within seconds.

### Overloading

In Seoul police said they believed the tragedy was caused by overloading of cargo.

"I have no idea exactly what happened," 35-year-old Mrs. Ok Hwa Chol told her rescuers. "All I know is that water gushed into the cabin and the ferry capsized all of a sudden."

The exceptionally high death toll was blamed on the time of the sinking—the early morning hours when most passengers were asleep in their cabins.

The Namyong-Ho was plying between South Korea's Cheju Island, where it had made two stops and was almost full, and the city of Pusan and was sailing between the Japanese and South Korean coastlines near the southern Japanese island of Tsushima.

Japanese, South Korean and American rescue aircraft flew over the disaster area today while South Korean and Japanese boats continued their search tonight.

But all the indications here were that there was little chance that more survivors would be found.

## But GIs Always Have Been Put On the Carpet

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—After promises of 32 beer in barracks and mess halls and few revetments at dawn, U.S. soldiers yesterday learned of another innovation to make Army life more bearable—rugs in the barracks.

The Army's official publication, Army Digest, disclosed the addition in a "What's New" column which began: "Barracks dwellers, rejoice." It added: "The following items will be furnished, some in the next three to four months through unit redistribution, for rooms occupied by two to four enlisted men—straight chair, flat-top desk, table light and velvet rug."

## UN Turns Russian Resolution Into Rebuke of Czech Invasion

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 15 (UPI).—A high-priority Soviet effort to obtain endorsement of its views on international security boomeranged in the General Assembly political committee last night.

Instead of sanctioning wars of liberation and indirectly rebuking Israel as the Moscow version originally sought, the new resolution voted on last night is a thinly disguised criticism of the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Approval by the assembly plenary is considered a formality.

The new resolution stresses that states must refrain from the threat of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, must not intervene in matters within domestic jurisdiction and must respect the principle of sovereign equality.

This is clearly aimed at the Brezhnev Doctrine which asserted the right of the Soviet Union to intervene in Eastern Europe to

## Communications Facility

## British Indian Ocean Island Chosen for American Base

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The United States and Britain today announced a decision to build a U.S. naval communications facility on the British island of Diego Garcia in the middle of the Indian Ocean.

The station will be the first American installation in an ocean which touches most of the developing nations of the "Third World." Soviet naval power in the area has increased markedly in recent years, hitting a peak of 21 ships at one point this year.

The facility, to be staffed by 250 persons, will cost the United States less than \$20 million to build. Several million dollars has been asked from Congress in the

current fiscal year. Britain will make a modest contribution to the cost.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath will discuss the station and broader Anglo-American plans for the region during a three-day visit here beginning tomorrow. He said this week that if the Russians become the major power in the region, their potential for intervention in the area will become "dangerously great."

The main purpose of the facility will be for satellite communications. That quadrant of the earth is poorly covered by present ground stations. The facility will also handle military traffic and will serve as an intelligence listening post.

IA Reuters report from London quoted a Foreign Office statement as saying that the communications facility will close a gap in the U.S. naval communications system.

Work on the base will start in March and be completed within three years. British personnel will assist in manning the base, and both the British and American flags will fly over it, the Reuters report said.

No substantial increase in the size of the present U.S. fleet in the ocean—two destroyers and a sea-plane tender based in the Persian Gulf—is contemplated.

Joint Development

The Diego Garcia facility, in the British Indian Ocean territory 1,200 miles south of the Asian subcontinent, is not intended to serve as a naval base as such.

However, the 1965 Anglo-American agreement that is the basis for joint development of the British island territory provides for an airstrip and ship anchorage to serve the base. It will serve both British and American vessels.

The Pentagon asked for starting funds for the facility a year ago, but White House interest in the Indian Ocean rose significantly following the Jordanian civil war in September and President Nixon's visit to the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, where the Soviet Union also has a major naval presence.

Discussions between Mr. Heath and Mr. Nixon in early October spurred a broad National Security Council study of the implications of Soviet operations in the Indian Ocean.

This study, now completed, is understood to have found no need for a large American military presence in the region for the foreseeable future.

The base will be built despite strong objections from the Indian government, which has long objected to any such ventures in the Indian Ocean.

© Los Angeles Times

## Erik Gornik Dies; Painter Who Depicted Nature

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, U.S. Virgin Islands, Dec. 15 (AP).—Erik Gornik, Austrian-born artist, photographer and outdoorsman whose work was widely exhibited in the United States, died Sunday during a scuba-diving trip off the island of St. John, authorities reported.

He said Mr. Gornik, about 60, apparently died of a heart attack after a dive.

Mr. Gornik studied painting at the Royal Academy in Amsterdam. He later worked as a safari guide in Africa and gained recognition as a naturalistic painter of outdoor subjects.

He emigrated to Argentina, where he operated hotels specializing in hunting and fishing trips at the Andes. After becoming an Argentine citizen, he was sent to the United States to promote Argentina as a vacation spot for outdoorsmen.

He was teaching an art class in Charlotte Amalie.

Alexander Ankin

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Alexander Ankin, 53, the former Soviet ambassador to Cambodia and Chile, died yesterday after a "grave and long illness," Tass said.

Mr. Ankin, a former locksmith, joined the foreign service in 1946. From 1958 to 1969 he was ambassador in Cambodia, and he served as envoy to Chile from 1965 to 1968.

Henry Ward Beer

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Henry Ward Beer, 89, a retired lawyer who was president for more than two decades of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, died Sunday after a long illness in a nursing home here.

Mr. Beer served as an assistant U.S. attorney before his appointment in 1919 as a special assistant attorney general. In the 1920s he served as a special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission. Later, he wrote "The Federal Trade Law and Practice" and was recognized as an expert on federal trade, trust and copyright law.

Yugoslavia Charges

U.S. Girl Over Leaflets

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Dec. 15 (AP).—An American girl alleged to have thrown anti-Yugoslav leaflets from the top of a Zagreb skyscraper has been charged with distributing hostile propaganda.

She says she threw the leaflets, written in Serbo-Croatian, were published for a book, Julianne Schulz, 22, of Portland, Ore., faces a minimum sentence of "three years" in jail on the charge, though the charge could be modified during the trial.



FALLING EAGLE—Alvin L. Glatowski (left), one of the hijackers of the munitions ship Columbia Eagle, waiting at the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh to turn himself in.

## Hijacker of U.S. Ship Gives Up To U.S. Embassy in Cambodia

PHOM PENH, Dec. 15 (AP).—

Alvin L. Glatowski, one of two young Americans who hijacked a U.S. munitions ship in the Gulf of Thailand last March, walked into the U.S. Embassy here today and gave himself up.

Mr. Glatowski, 20, of Long Beach, Calif., told reporters he faces the death penalty in the United States for his part in hijacking the 10,000-ton Columbia Eagle and forcing Captain Donald Swann to sail the vessel into Kompong Som, Cambodia, by threatening to detonate a bomb atop the ship's high-explosive cargo.

Mr. Glatowski, who suffered a nervous breakdown while held aboard a Cambodian prison ship, has recently begun serving both a 10-year and a 15-year sentence without avail to obtain political asylum in Sweden or a Communist country.

His partner in the hijacking, Clyde W. McKay, 25, of Escondido, Calif., disappeared last October when Mr. McKay and an American

deserter from Thailand evaded their Cambodian guard in a Phnom Penh restaurant.

Mr. Glatowski said later that Mr. McKay and the deserter—whose name was not known here—were attempting to join Communist forces operating in Cambodia and that they headed north toward the town of Slem Reap.

After being released from the prison ship, Mr. Glatowski and Mr. McKay were placed under loose arrest in the servants' quarters of a government VIP guest house and later in a hotel, with their room and board paid for by the Cambodian government.

Mr. Glatowski, who shaved off his shoulder-length hair and blonde beard some months ago, has recently begun growing both again. He was a familiar sight to newsmen in Phnom Penh, who frequently saw his stoop-shouldered figure, accompanied by his Cambodian military-police guards, on the streets or in the restaurants of Phnom Penh.

## If Saigon Fails to Act

## Vietnam Civilian Prisoners To Be Responsibility of U.S.

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI).—

The United States has told the International Red Cross that the American government has a "residual" responsibility for South Vietnamese civilians that U.S. troops turn over to the government of South Vietnam.

In a note, the United States said that this responsibility was to work with the South Vietnamese authorities to make sure the civilian prisoners were not mistreated or tortured. The note was forwarded to the International Committee of the Red Cross last week by Edgar Rimstad, head of the American Mission to the United Nations in Geneva.

According to some officials close to the American declaration, the move could have a broader impact. Because the civilians the U.S. detains end up in the same jails as those seized by the South Vietnamese, officials here maintain that the United States has in effect assumed "residual" responsibility for all of South Vietnam's civilian jails.

The move—approved at high levels of the executive branch—comes at a time when Vietnamization is supposed to be reducing American responsibilities.

America's legal responsibility to South Vietnamese prisoners it takes is qualified in two ways. First, it is "residual"—that is, the United States has an obligation for their welfare only if the government of South Vietnam fails to treat them humanely, in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention. Second, the United States is required to act only when it somehow becomes aware that South Vietnam is mistreating prisoners.

This means that if there are allegations in the future similar to recent charges that prisoners were being held in "tiger cages" at Con Son prison, the United States has officially committed itself to taking action.

According to officials here, such action could theoretically take two forms. First, the United States could ask South Vietnam to return prisoners captured by American troops. This would seem impossible, however, since they are not segregated. Second, the United States could put pressure on South Vietnam to improve its treatment of prisoners.

Government officials said they do not know how many civilian prisoners the United States has turned over to South Vietnam, but they said the number has been declining since American forces stopped carrying out "sweep" missions.

The American note to the Red Cross said that the prisoners should be treated in accordance with Article 3 of the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war. Among other things, that article prohibits murder, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture.

There have been recurrent, though generally unsubstantiated charges, about the mistreatment of prisoners in South Vietnam's civilian jails.

The terrorists, in a note signed by Mr. Bucher, have refused to issue any list until the government called off heavy police patrols. The authenticity of the note has not been confirmed by the government.

Soviet-Benelux

Treaties Endorsed

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—A trade treaty and an agreement on trade and payments between the Soviet Union and the Benelux countries—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—were initiated here today, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Negotiations on these agreements have been in progress here since late October. The date for their signing is still to be determined, Tass said.

They were initiated today by Max Wery, of the Belgian Foreign Ministry, who led the Benelux delegation at the talks, and A.N. Manzhulov, a Soviet deputy foreign trade minister.

## My Lai Tri Told More Medina's R

Witness Testifies He Ordered Kill

PORT HENNING, Ga. (UPI).—A soldier who said he was a soldier during the massacre testified today in a "confidential" meeting before the strike, had ordered the killing, and had killed a woman pleading for her life.

The testimony concerned commander, Capt. Ernest Medina, was given at the trial in which one of his lieutenants, 1st Lt. William L. Calley, was charged with having killed 102 civilians during the massacre.

Forma: Sgt. Michael

Medina, 34, a surveyor, was a witness called by the defense in two days to say Medina had left him with a mission that all inhabitants including women and children to be killed in the Vietnam let of My Lai on March 16, 1968.

The defense is trying to show that Medina was following orders, not acting of his own volition, and that killing in the area was widespread.

After the Sweep

Three days after the sweep Medina testified, Capt. Medina gave an address to the press in which he said an inv was under way.

He said he would act as a witness and he would anyone if they got in trouble. Medina added that Medina later took him to a rooming house and said "that he personally, it would do any good if I report to my congress the IG (Inspector General) body else and not to do it." Medina's testimony that of former Sgt. West, of Chicago, who fired into a group of 10 children in the village of My Lai, was being in, had ordered that "completely overrun the village, nothing in the village, crawling, growing, wouldn't leave anything."

Capt. Medina is accused of overall responsibility for the killings of "at least 100" civilians, but he charges his yet commit combat.

Obedience the Enemy

Mr. West said, "We were obeying the enemy made them the enemy they were civilian we children, that justify killings, he said."

Under cross-examination West admitted helping to kill women and children. He said he didn't know they were dying, so I put them out of their mind. The other witness, M. Medina, said he followed Medina's orders.

"At one time there was a rice field picking making the motions of a soldier," Mr. Medina said. He fired at her and he went over and fired a round and killed her."

Capt. Medina has killing an unarmed woman, says he did so because taken thought she was a hunk a hand grenade.

GLs Again P

Santa to Fin

HELSINKI, Dec. 15 (UPI).—A giant Santa Claus figure, 100 feet tall, was set up in the city of Santa Claus, Finland, to bring gifts to the children of the world's northernmost homes, 100 miles above the Arctic Circle.

"Operation Jinglebell" 1956, when the men of the Santa Claus Children's Corps, Santa Claus, Finland, were sent to Finland, to brighten the Christmas children.

Following negotiations with officials, Mr. Hickey said the Santa Claus Children's Corps, Santa Claus, Finland, was sent to Finland, to brighten the Christmas children.

Warsaw Pact Meeting

FRAGUE, Dec. 15 (AP).—Defense ministers of the Warsaw pact countries will meet Dec. 21-23 in Budapest, the Czechoslovak radio announced last night.

Sicily Church Falls; 2 Die, 4

STRACUS, Sicily, (UPI).—The facade of a 14th-century church in Stracus, Sicily, fell into the sea today, killing two people and wounding four others.

The church, noted for its facade, was restored in the 18th century after the facade collapsed in the 16th century.

Atlantic Cable B

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (UPI).—A transatlantic cable was cut at 2040 GMT yesterday in the Atlantic Ocean, and cut 130 miles between the United States and Europe, a for American Telephone and Telegraph Co. said.

The cable, which is used for re-establishing service, is being repaired by a repair ship. The cable is used for re-establishing service, is being repaired by a repair ship.

Thames Banks to Be Raised

To Prevent London Floods

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—A five-million-pound (\$12 million) plan to protect London from the dangers of flooding by raising the Thames River banks was announced today.

About 27 miles of bank will be raised by as much as 18 inches as an interim measure until a huge barrier can be built in the Thames estuary about six years from now.

The move follows a campaign to protect large areas of the city from the threat of flooding, which could wreck sewage systems and underground train services and flood thousands of basement apartments.

"The risk of catastrophic flooding in lower London calls for urgent action," Greater London Council leader Desmond Plimmer told a council meeting when he announced the scheme today.

"The risk that London may be flooded by the Thames is increasing every year. We cannot predict these things with any certainty, but we do know that when the next very high surge comes up the estuary, its effects—unless positive action is taken in time—could be extremely serious for large areas of the metropolis."

## Merry Christmas!



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Soap.

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After-Shave, Soap.

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France	\$ 82.00	\$48.00	Portugal (air)	\$ 60.00
Germany	\$ 82.00	\$48.00	Spain (air)	\$ 15.50
Greece (air)	\$ 71.00	\$42.50	Sweden (air)	\$ 17.00
Ireland (air)	\$ 33.50	\$17.50	Switzerland	\$ 25.00
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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY



# Lane's 'Book' on Vietnam: Another Rush to Judgment?

## Conversations With Americans

By Mark Lane. Simon & Schuster. 247 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by David Douglas Duncan

Free-lance photojournalist David Douglas Duncan's report on Vietnam, "War Without Heroes," has just been published by Harper & Row. His other books include "This Is War!" (1951), "The Private World of Pablo Picasso" (1948), "The Kremlin" (1960), "Picasso's Picasso" (1961).

Q—What do you think?

A—Hate.

Q—Was it after a fire fight when guys were injured that the massacre took place?

A—Yes, but that's still no excuse.

Q—No, of course, there is no excuse, but I am asking for the reason.

A—That's no excuse for anyone. Racism is most of it—that is what I attribute most of it to. Just pure racism. Because the Vietnamese aren't the enemies, they are gooks and they are not white. They are little and they are supposedly backward and yet they can do a lot of things I can't do. Most of it is racism. You are over there and a lot of people are getting killed, and you don't know why, and you are supposedly supporting these people, and you see the ARVN, the Vietnamese infantry, they go dragging their rifles on the ground. And you just don't like dying for them. And so the hate goes out, the hate goes out against them all. It doesn't matter who they are. I attribute most of it to racism, but you can't blame racism for all of it. Most of it is the Army and a lack of training, because some of the killings are led by officers. Or done with the permission of officers. And there is just no training about how civilians should be treated, and plus the men don't—they all of a sudden find themselves with the power of life and death in their hands, and they have never had this power before, and they have never had any power before. I mean, they just got out of high school and all of a sudden they have all this power, and it does something to them. Plus I don't think they have anything in the way of real moral strength by the time they get over there. Some do, quite a few do, the older ones do, but most of the average guys you know, they haven't considered what they are doing, they haven't considered why they are going to die, they haven't even considered why

they are there. They just go. It's the thing to do. They were told to go and they go. Next, take the interview with Ed "Teratola" (the name is fictitious), regarding the "Siege of Khe Sanh" in 1968.

Anyone blindly following "Teratola" through his verbal minefield would immediately be emotionally wounded, reduced to a mental laceration. But for anyone who was at Khe Sanh during the height of the siege—as I was—it is easy to go through "Teratola's" contribution to Mr. Lane's work without running any risk at all. Thus, I limit my "review" of this "book" to writing of that place and time with which I am familiar.

"Teratola" says he arrived in Vietnam in February, 1968, to take part in the siege of Khe Sanh "from the beginning to the end"—which the Marine Corps dates officially as starting Jan. 21, 1968, when enemy rockets struck and destroyed the base's main ammo dump. He says he arrived in a badly shot-up "C-143"—a non-existent plane: perhaps he meant a C-130, familiar to all troops in Nam. But even these transports stopped landing at Khe Sanh on Feb. 11, after enemy fire hit those final planes, which I photographed.

## Airstrip

"Teratola" reports, wandering up to the airstrip at dusk to gaze upon rows of stacked dead Marines (rotting because they didn't have time to bury them all) who had been there so long—due to enemy fire—as to make the air stinking to the visitor. Actually, the Marines killed in action were helicoptered out almost immediately. As were the wounded. Those incredible chopper crews flew through anything—and never abandoned the men at Khe Sanh. Even for a single day. The dead Marines, sadly, were encased in those terrible, anonymous plastic body bags, zippered in—alone—then placed upon litters—individually—and evacuated to the rear, for the trip home. No Markie was ever buried at Khe Sanh, even temporarily. Finally, having been with Marines in the Solomon Islands, during World

War II, and in Korea, I must say that at no time, during or after any battle, can I recall (or imagine) a Marine sighting among his dead comrades. "Teratola" seems to be different.

"Teratola" also supplies Khe Sanh's defenders with a French nurse, captured while aiding the enemy just outside the perimeter—that area devastated by

the most intensive bombing of any single target in the history of warfare. The Marines—officers and men—according to "Teratola"—immediately raped her, then murdered her, instead of protecting this invaluable source of intelligence. Later, he has helicopter crewmen precision bombing and killing a poor old peasant in the fields below, as he was lit-

ed out of Khe Sanh. And the chopper crew's weapon? A five-gallon water can. Just for laughs. Sully later, "Teratola" has B-52 bombers striking the center of Hue during that house-to-house battle—disregarding the fact that B-52s (bombing by radar from tremendous heights) are incapable of confining their strikes to such pinpoint targets as the center of Hue, around the Citadel, where a B-52's bombardment would have obliterated attackers and defenders alike.

This interview with "Teratola" is about as valid, in my opinion, as his name.

Thus, "Conversations With Americans" projects a ghastly blurred image—an off-stage TV set garbling the sound tracks of two images, which fuse into each other. One is based mostly upon seemingly well-remembered facts and equally well-reported opinions. The other appears to be mostly fiction.

## s Theater: Big Hand Broadway Import

By Thomas Quina Curtiss

ec. 15—"Butterflies" is a neat little Broadway and the French edition, it les Papillons," at Montparnasse, was great big hand. Its the United States has nena, but it has not d in London. It all what you want.

is," William Dean plained to Edith hen the dramatiza- novel, "The House- failed, "want trage- appy endings." This r over half of the to have comur od, and Leonard hor of the new ar- ored in the Califor- nes. In a sense, in is still writing for and a Technicolor of "Butterflies" are expected before

## asy Hues

he has selected a is essentially tragic a light comedy of gentle sympathetic farcical excursions, the plight of a young from birth, who has Greenwich Village scape the domina- mother, a suburban out of a New Yorker

love with the girl She is a flighty, sentimental, admir- ingous independ- s his affection.

mericans surely will f of the story of a unistik, now dead, icken blind and who y burdened with a mother. It is the high tragedies are

he has transposed only theme into the of Broadway giv- ith its jaunty uplift.

## ovies

### ew York

K. Dec. 15—This is itics for The New as rate the new.

Zero," a Japanese on movie, and "Day an Italian western, a double bill, are not ulti according to ensup. The weak the former is "its critic says, and of film "there is not to say." The latter x its plot upon no- lars and caste that sign to the genre," writes, "with that lection of secondary who provide a quality us short fatness in terns to oppose the g leanness of the old

eras and Compa- feature-length down- a Cuban revolution, ritten and produced C. Stone, Barbara Adolfas Mekas, the "that Mr. and Mrs. in Cuba between 1 October, 1969, ake for very com- vie-watching, says ibly "political con- aside." The film mostly of interviews g people. "Earnest ble," Canby says, but t terribly articulate."



He has kept it smiling. For this purpose he has supplied a battery of crackling wisecracks and Raymond Castans has deftly reproduced the accompanying trivial repartees in his translation. The two first acts offer an exacting example of competent, commercial stage writing, and if the handling of the dramatic conflict in the third act is less firm, and assured, it is because the subject has carried Mr. Gershe into uncomfortably deep and dangerous waters. However, his conclusion will require no rearrangement when the play goes before the cameras.

## American Girl

Martine Kelly, an American girl, plays the hazy-minded, capricious hobo without a trace of accent, revealing her nationality only when she pronounces the name of Mark Twain. She is more fiery than butterfly, illuminating the proceedings with a pleasing glow of good-natured fun and camaraderie. She is a most promising Franco-American comedienne.

Henri Dénis, another novice, is equally helpful as the blind boy. The actor whose eyes can't act is always at a severe disadvantage. Mr. Dénis, while negotiating the demanded stony stare realistically, succeeds in projecting his characterization by a resourceful use of his face and body. There is an intense quality in his facial expressions and he manages the needed movements of the sightless youth persuasively. He conveys both the strong determination and pathos of the hero.

Lise Delamare, long of the Comédie-Française, enacts the smothering mother. The part skirts caricature, but Miss Delamare balances the humorous incidents and the poignant passages so perfectly that the mother figure is amusing without being ridiculous.

The only other role is a pure comic-strip bit, a grotesque sending-up of a highfalutin Off-Broadway director. Bernard Salvage, looking as though he had stepped out of the pages of Mad magazine, makes the most of it. Raymond Gérôme has directed with his customary skill.

Marcel Acharde, "L'Idiot," now enjoying a brilliant revival at the Théâtre Saint-Georges, is a far sounder piece of playwriting. The ten years that have elapsed since its original production have not dated it. The play is as witty and entertaining as ever. Its generous endowment of sparkling dialogue, juicy characterizations and droll twists of situations keep it merry and bright, a significant sign of its enduring qualities.

A combination of thriller and airy social satire, its plot was suggested by Simenon.

Acharde has encased the hunt for the killer in a sprightly comedy that has the dingy of the of a criminal investigator as its scene.

The Spanish chauffeur of a socially prominent Parisian family has been murdered and a chambermaid who has been his mistress is accused of the crime. She proves a piquant creature of irresistible if earthy charm, submitting to her questioning with an appealing goodwill and salty humor. Annie Girardot created the part in the initial production, and her interpretation set her on her way to movie stardom. Now it is Dany Carrel of the cinema who is the frank, devil-may-care domestic and she has never been seen to better advantage. Sensing all the opportunities of the occasion, she is the winning chambermaid come to life, diverting, wistful and at once stupid and clever.

François Guérin is excellent as the inspector who almost falls in love with her, as are France Delahaye as the haughty society lady and François Delau, who plays both the snuffish club man and cop who would like to become better acquainted with the accused. The direction of Jacques-Henri Duval maintains a brisk pace and the comedy—seen on Broadway as "A Shot in the Dark"—unfolds smoothly and rapidly.

## Every Word

We are asked to believe in shocked disbelief every word of each narrator. There is no cautionary note from either author or publisher, warning us that the narrators' emotions, egos, faulty memories, desires to exploit servicemen's gripes, or even veiled personal motives, might have flawed some of the "evidence." This failure in reporting and editing results in a corrosive, self-defeating "rush to judgment"—to plagiarize the title of an earlier work by the same author.

And this is tragic. Because it weakens the testimony of those men quoted whose evidence appears to be carefully considered, rational, and which articulates some of the reasons why many other Americans oppose the Vietnam war. Including myself.

Take the interview with James D. Henry:

Q—Why do they kill civilians and deserters?

A—I don't know, psychologists don't, psychiatrists don't.

## Music in Italy

### A Triple Bill for Florence

By William Weaver

FLORENCE—The second production in the winter opera season at Florence's Teatro Comunale was, in fact, a triple bill. Bartók's "Duke Bluebeard's Castle," Puccini's "Il Tabarro" and Manuel de Falla's ballet "El Amor Brujo." At first glance, this might seem an ill-assorted trio, but actually the program was well chosen. We were given an opportunity to hear three works written within a few years of each other, but each different from the other. Bartók's magic, elusive symbolism, followed by the impressionist-tinted version of Puccini, and then Falla's swirling, blazing sophistication of folk rhythms and themes.

The Bartók piece is a rarity in Italian theaters. For that matter, it is an extremely difficult work to stage. In a sense, all the drama lies in the scenery, in the vistas presented by the opening of various doors, as the insistent Judith persuades Bluebeard to give up keys and, with them, the secrets of his past. Boldly, the Comunale commissioned sets and costumes from an avant-garde art combine in Rome, a cooperative of four artists who work under the name Gruppo H. Unfortunately, the results were not impressive.

The seven doors were opened, in succession, to reveal projections, some abstract, some like Bluebeard's domain realistic. In neither case did they give the dimension of the castle's wondrous contents. Lamberto Puggelli's staging was also unhelpful.

The opera is complex and static; in Florence, its visual frame made it far more bewildering than necessary. It was very well sung, however, by baritone Giulio Fioravanti, whose clear enunciation made up for some of the staging's deficiencies, and by soprano Linda Vajna, whose slightly shrill tone was in character with the young, but shrewish, Judith.

## Young Conductor

The young conductor Gaetano Delogu drew beautiful playing from the Florence orchestra and showed a real penetration of Bartók's rich score. Delogu was equally excellent with the Puccini opera that followed.

"Il Tabarro" is also not easy; its strange mixture of Debussyesque orchestra and Grand Guignol drama, if mishandled, can become jarring. But Delogu struck just the right balance.

On stage, the performance was dominated by the Giorgetta of Magda Olivero, an artist of great fascination, whose musicality has allowed her to retain her voice and continue her career at an age when most sopranos are at work on their memoirs. At times, Miss Olivero's acting seemed a shade over-emphatic, but this may have been a reaction to the dogged stolidity of her partners, baritone Fioravanti and the tenor Aldo Bottoni, who, however, sang his music well.

Acceptable Staging Puggelli's staging was, for the most part, acceptable, though there was more "local

## On the Arts Agenda

"Chronochromia" a new ballet by Glen Tetley to the score of Olivier Messiaen, will have its first performance Jan. 5 at the Hamburg State Opera on a program that includes "Agon" (Stravinsky/Balanchine), "Fas de Deux" (Webern/Bejart) and "Jeu de Cartes" (Stravinsky/Cranko).

A new production of Offenbach's "Orphée aux Enfers" will be the main event of the holiday period at the Paris Opéra-Comique, with evening performances Dec. 16, 18 and 24, and matinees Dec. 15 and 25. Anne-Marie Sialin, Remy Corazza and Michel Roux sing the principal roles in the production by Jean Darnel, with sets and costumes by Maurice Brunet, Richard Blureau is the conductor.

A Gershwin evening—including "An American in Paris," "Rhapsody in Blue," the Piano Concerto in F and excerpts from "Porgy and Bess"—is scheduled for Dec. 17 at the Maison de la Radio in Paris. The Orchestre Lyrique of the ORTF will be conducted by Leon Thompson, educational director of the New York Philharmonic, with Daniel Weyenberg as piano soloist, and Therman Bailey, Annette Merlweather, Kathleen Crawford

color" than necessary; Puccini put all that is required in the score. Paolo Bregini set was handsome. A vast Parisian bridge glowering over the story of tormented passions and sordid murder.

For "El Amor Brujo," the choreography and the leading male role were in the hands of Antonio Gades, whose company has been appearing in Italy these past weeks. Gades and his troupe danced well, but it must be said that the loud stamping and clapping made it hard for the spectator to enjoy properly the great Falla score, which Delogu conducted with pace and taste. Also, the clapping of the dancers was not always in time with the music. The sets were designed by the well-known painter Renato Guttuso; a drop curtain was particularly attractive.

and Charles Berry as vocal soloists.

Beverly Sills makes her Covent Garden debut Dec. 23 in a revival of the Royal Opera production of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." The cast also includes Giacomo Aragall, Deime Bryn-Jones and Forbes Robinson, and the conductor is John Pritchard.

Verdi's "Don Carlo," in a new Italian-language production, will enter the Frankfurt Opera repertoire Dec. 19 in the staging of Václav Kasilk, sets by Josef Svoboda and costumes by Jan Skalicky. Gabor Orlov will conduct and the cast includes Antigone Spourda as Elisabetta, Roger Poushier as Elio, Eduardo Alvarez in the title role, Ladislav Konya as Posa, Richard Cross as King Philip and Georg Stern as the Grand Inquisitor.

The ballet of the Paris Opéra will give a series of performances of "Coppelia" at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées from Dec. 23 through Jan. 3. The ballets will be seen in the company's production of a few seasons ago with choreography by Michel Descombey and sets and costumes by Pierre Glayette.

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## The Latest Nixon

It is being said that John B. Connally was named secretary of the treasury as a conciliatory gesture to the Democrats—part of an attempt by Mr. Nixon to restore national harmony. Obviously, there must be some reason why the former governor of Texas was given the Treasury post at a time when economic conditions make that position one of great symbolic and practical importance. Moreover, the usual considerations—established fiscal competence or at least wide experience in the field of money and the economy generally—are not apparent in the President's choice.

But it could also be asked, pertinently, just what Democrats are being assuaged by the Connally nomination, and how the fairly extensive Republican liberal wing will react to the naming of a conservative Texan. Since this follows the designation of George Bush, another conservative Texan (Republican, in this case), as ambassador to the UN, the public at large may be excused for guessing that geographical and ideological factors weighed more heavily with Mr. Nixon than any specific desire for inter-party harmony or a more general search for unity among the various segments of American opinion.

The ousting of Walter J. Hickel from the Interior Department would seem to confirm that view. And while Mr. Nixon may not be responsible for the departure of those

mavericks within the administration, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and James Farmer, their loss does diminish the aspect of diversity which the President seemed to encourage when he first entered the White House.

In other words, the latest Nixon seems to be an only slightly altered version of the Nixon who campaigned to eliminate his senatorial opposition during the recent campaign, rather than the Nixon who has asserted so strongly and so frequently that he was seeking to reduce the divisions within the nation.

It remains to be seen whether the image of unitary ideology reflected by these appointments and departures will be reflected in Mr. Nixon's policies, administrative and legislative. The President has, albeit belatedly, strongly censured congressional opponents of his trade and family assistance programs. But Congress, since it is composed of professional politicians, to whom patronage still represents a powerful fact, may be more impressed by the nature of the President's entourage than by his messages.

Mr. Nixon has, of course, every right to gather around him the people with whom he thinks he can work most effectively. But the public has an equal right to judge him by those people. By this criterion, there is reason for concern over the national course in the next two years.

## How the Army Keeps Tabs on the Citizenry

When Thomas Jefferson remarked that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," he had in mind a vigilance by free men against the encroachments of governmental authority. But the United States Army of late has got the admonition turned around. It has taken it upon itself to maintain a vigilant surveillance of citizen activities it deems dangerous, thus employing its authority—whether it understands what it is doing or not—to limit liberty by making unorthodox associations and dissenting opinions seem costly and unsafe. The Army is exercising, in short, what Sen. Sam Ervin has called a "detached power over the individual rights of American citizens."

In a signal service to the public, Sander Vanocur devoted a recent program on the NBC network to an examination, as he put it, of "the use of U.S. Army intelligence agents to spy on American citizens." He presented before his cameras an astounding parade of real and indubitably alive former military intelligence agents who recounted activities which can only be described as chilling. One former agent told of masquerading as a newspaper reporter to glean information about the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; another told of infiltrating anti-war groups and student movement groups in the Washington area; still another told of surveillance at the gravesite of Dr. Martin Luther King "to listen in on the crowd of mourners to see if there were possibly any racial overtones that might develop into a riot or a demonstration."

Reports of these undercover operatives were stored and computerized by the Army in a vast "intelligence" operation designed, apparently, to make known to military

authorities the identity of persons who might be "agitators" or "subversives" or "militants" so that, in an emergency, they could be rounded up and kept from making "trouble." Even the Republican and Democratic nominating conventions of 1968 were sedulously monitored by the Army, according to Mr. Vanocur, and constant surveillance was maintained over such events as the Poor People's March on Washington and the Moratorium demonstration a year ago.

There is nothing new about military intelligence, or even about the fact that it is carried on at home as well as abroad. Mr. Vanocur's service lies in his dramatic reminder to the American people of the domestic peril it presents to them. In the Washington Monthly for January, 1970, Christopher H. Pyle, a former captain in Army Intelligence, told in detail of the military surveillance that is mounted within our borders, asserting that "nearly 1,000 plainclothes investigators, working out of some 300 offices from coast to coast, keep track of political protest of all kinds—from Klan rallies in North Carolina to anti-war speeches at Harvard." Sen. Ervin has thundered about the activity in the Senate and has demanded explanations of it from Army authorities. But one is left with a feeling, as happens so often in these situations, that the Army has redoubled its efforts as it has diminished its candor.

Sen. Ervin's subcommittee on constitutional rights will probably hold hearings on military snooping some time after the first of the year, and it is high time. For this business of vigilance and liberty cuts two ways, and it is only by forewarning that a free citizenry is forearmed in defense of its essential liberties.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### The Paris Talks

For the United States, the Paris conference is no longer a negotiation on Vietnam, but a fight aimed at obtaining if not the release at least an improvement of the conditions of American POWs in North Vietnam. Such is the meaning of what has taken place for the last few weeks at the Paris negotiation which Nixon has renounced bringing to a successful conclusion. Washington has been multiplying pressures on Hanoi for some time. After the abortive raid on the Son Tay camp, we are in a phase of diplomatic and political pressures.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

### The Pakistan Election

Pakistan's first free elections gave freedom unfettered first and foremost to the demagogues. In the eastern part of the geographically divided republic Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, campaigning for East Bengal autonomy, not only swept the densely populated local board, but won enough seats to form an absolute majority in an all-Pakistan parliament.

In West Pakistan Mr. Bhutto won almost as overwhelming a victory, and will control about one-third of the seats. It is doubtful

how much of Pakistan's national unity, already precarious enough, will survive the resulting confrontation between these two men across 1,000 miles of Indian territory.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Berlin and the West

It is remarkable how many things now depend on a "satisfactory solution" of the Berlin question: the ratification of the German-Soviet and German-Polish treaties, concrete "multilateral" preparations for the European super-conference being propagated under the title of "security," even détente between East and West as a whole. These are important, weighty issues hanging from the Berlin peg. The question is whether the peg can support them all, whether détente between East and West can be gotten under way as a mutual, balanced process or whether it will mean a further political shift of the balance in favor of the Soviet empire. The Berlin negotiations are doubtless a decisive test for the future development of East-West relations. But—and this must be constantly borne in mind—they are in no lesser measure also a test, and a tricky one, of the West itself and its inner cohesion.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 16, 1895

CINCINNATI—It is announced here that the Tsar has again received threatening letters from nihilists, and according to despatches from Moscow an actual conspiracy has been uncovered in the city. It is added that several bombs which were to have been used by the conspirators have been seized by the police and that many men and women have been arrested. Among them is the well-known nihilist leader, Rasputin, and his wife.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 16, 1920

CINCINNATI—The golden rule works well in manufacturing, according to Mr. Arthur Nash, a former clergyman and now president of the Nash Manufacturing Company of this city. He gave up the ministry to go into business, and has this to say regarding his method of management: "I made several wage increases when I took over the place, and the employees responded to this Christian treatment by giving me a wonderfully increased output."



## Heath—III: Suez to Singapore

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—When Prime Minister Edward Heath reviews the world this week with Prime Minister Edward Heath, he will find the latter perhaps less

worried about the chances of a military confrontation in the Middle East between the United States and Russia than by the possibility that the Soviets might get their way in that key area without any confrontation at all.

Not that Heath favors a showdown; far from it. But he does insist the West must make plain its intense interest in the Mediterranean, where the U.S.S.R. continues to build its power, and this is a cardinal point of his foreign policy. For this reason the prime minister presumably hopes to reassure himself on U.S. intentions and to discuss both the short and long-range outlook from Suez to Singapore.

The crux of Heath's global outlook for the moment involves the Common Market and the climax of Britain's long campaign to enter it. But for him, there is no reason why this expanded "Europe" should not be tied both to sounder transatlantic relationships and also to particular international responsibilities in other regions.

From a British viewpoint the Mediterranean, once seen as an imperial lifeline during the days of the Raj in India, remains central. There is deep concern about the increasingly solid establishment of a Russian presence in Egypt and penetrations in Aden, Somalia and the Sudan. Moreover, worry is provoked by the activities of Soviet submarines and electronic vessels in the Indian Ocean.

These factors helped Heath, upon assuming power, to insist that the planned total withdrawal from "East of Suez" contemplated by the Labor government must be scrapped.

Of all diplomatic problems not loans of our time, a man honored world-wide, revered by his people, murdered while working in their cause. What about Martin Luther King? "Very great service to this country?" However one may quibble about who has moral authority, it was the reverse of moral leadership to ignore that service while praising the man who had denigrated it.

Later in the same news conference, Nixon was asked about proposals that the federal government should "use its leverage to promote racial integration in suburban housing." After pointing out some instances where the law left him no choice, Nixon declared: "I can assure that it is not the policy of this government to use the power of the federal government or federal funds in any other way, in ways not required by the law, for forced integration of the suburbs. I believe that forced integration in the suburbs is not in the national interest."

Aside from the fact that "promoting" integration and "forcing" integration are again—subtly but vitally different matters, this declaration of presidential policy abdicates moral leadership. This is not so much because of the substantive question involved: using the considerable power of the federal government even to promote integration of the suburbs, let alone forcing it, would be a complex and possibly dangerous matter that ought not to be entered upon lightly or in blundering fashion.

It was rather that Nixon did not trouble to point out this complexity, and the reasons for it: he did not think to say anything encouraging or educational about the desirability of ending segregation and breaking down segregated housing patterns; and he did not bother to suggest any constructive alternatives to "forced integration," even of the mildest nature.

Moral leadership did not require Nixon to support "forced integration." It did require that he recognize that millions of black Americans—and some who are not black—are victims of housing discrimination, and that he hold out to them some understanding of their plight, some hope for their relief.

Earlier in his news conference, he had said that "divisions in this country are never going to end... the problem is trying to mute those differences, to mitigate them to the greatest extent possible and to develop a dialogue." That is exactly what the Scranton commission pleaded for, and precisely what Nixon seems not to understand how to do.

ped. A small but active British force will remain available for emergencies between the Persian Gulf and Malaysia.

For Heath this determination in no way weakens the resolve to concentrate Britain's principal energies on Western Europe. Indeed, he disputes contentions that a "European policy" means withdrawal from all extra-European commitments. He hopes that some day Western Europe as a bloc can even shoulder a "European mission" in regions far removed from its own confines.

### Economic Benefits

Moreover, the ultimate benefits to Britain's economy of membership in the Common Market would be in the interim, it is reckoned, make it easier to maintain London's extra-European obligations until "Europe" itself is prepared to assume some kind of overseas policy of its own. Finally, such an "East of Suez" contribution, British or "European," cannot help but be well received in the United States, overburdened as it is with costly world commitments.

The hotly debated intention of Heath to sell South Africa arms is, in his mind, directly related to this overall design. The Tory argument is that the western approach to the Indian Ocean, increasingly infiltrated by the Soviet fleet, must be patrolled as a sensible precaution and the only sure support base is South Africa.

Nixon is more likely to sympathize with Heath's Indian Ocean goal than his South African method. However, the British say they will limit the weapons supplied to gain Pretoria's cooperation. They would withhold arms useful against internal dissenters.

Of all diplomatic problems not

geographically contained within Western Europe itself, the one most worrisome is the Middle East. In Heath's opinion this has two aspects.

The first is simply that of Western relations with the Arab world and its immense treasure of petroleum, on which the Common Market relies so heavily for its industrial development. The second is the requirement for a permanent Arab-Israeli settlement which will terminate the chaos marking the past generation.

Heath feels that Britain might now perhaps contribute more effectively diplomatic help than in the past. The sudden death of President Nasser enabled the British to get over their "schizophrenia" on Egypt and start the process of building more reasonable relationships. Now, the prime minister apparently feels, Britain could get into a better position with useful contacts on both disputing sides and could at last begin to put to peacemaking use its long experience in that part of the world.

Such intricate and extensive projects, of course, take time. Nevertheless, as Nixon will discover, there is a cogent and logical policy pattern in the mind of his visitor and, while it initially focuses most strongly on Western Europe, it embraces the world.

### Palestine Refugees

John F. DeLoach of UNRWA's staff in Beirut, agrees (NYT, Dec. 10) to lower Barbara Zimbal's figure of original refugees by several hundred thousand, to 726,000. He refers to the estimate of the UN Survey Mission in 1949.

The Acting UN mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche, wrote in a 1949 UN report: "Estimates made by Arab authorities... reach a total of between 740,000 and 780,000. Checks made by officers of the DRP, however, have failed to substantiate such figures." The UNRWA was given a budget, to cover 500,000 persons, but found \$2,643 on its relief rolls. The UN Economic Survey Mission commented (Nov. 16, 1949): "... however commendable it may be to extend international charity to the needy, nations greatly in excess of the number justifiable... have been and are being used."

"As only about 700,000 Arab inhabitants were residing in that area which became Israel in 1948, and about 100,000 remained or returned it is hardly credible that there were then 726,000 refugees. The actual figure is closer to 540,000, as Dr. Walter Pinner showed in his book, 'How many Arab Refugees?' as early as 1953, when he analyzed all the UNRWA reports.

D. G. LITTMAN.

Peris.

### The Opt-Out

It is profoundly disappointing to think that your columnist (David S. Broder, Dec. 4) is correct in his assessment of the current status in campus activism. Have all our young people really given up hope of changing their world, or are they simply employing the last, desperate tactic?

What, indeed, remains for the disciples of counter-culture except nonparticipation. All that remains for youth is the Great Opt-Out. That entails each individual making a personal life commitment to avoid participation in the economic activities that support or promote consumerism, racism, militarism or contribute to the further degradation of the environment.

NEIL R. HUFF.

New Delhi.

### 1,500 Years in Prison

I am not surprised that 12 white people in Oklahoma sentenced a 22-year-old black to 1,500 years in prison for allegedly raping a white woman (NYT, Dec. 12-13). To be sure, civilized human beings must react against the crime of rape, wherever it is committed. Nevertheless, a supposedly modern people cannot permit 12 vindictive, racist-minded people to sit in judgment of another human being. As a black man, I do not expect black people in the United States to be treated justly; but I should hope that the white people in America are far enough removed from the savagery of the risen ape—certainly far enough removed from their miserable, debased European heritage to have confidence in their own creative powers, to the extent

## The Game Allende Plays

## Dealer's Choice

By Joseph Kraft

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Whether Chile follows Cuba to become the second Communist beachhead in the Americas depends in large measure on Salvador Allende, the self-proclaimed Marxist who became president of this country a month ago. And that means, an interview with Allende strongly suggests, that the future of Chile remains open-ended.

Allende is not a strong figure, committed to resist to the utmost an effort by the Communists in his government to take over. But he is a skilled politician with enough tricks to double back on his heel and make the Communists if his self-interest so indicates.

The uncertain nature of Allende's commitment finds clear expression in his language. I was ushered in to see him by a policeman in the Chilean Navy. But Allende is plainly afraid of a right-wing coup by the armed forces. In the middle of our chat he had to receive a visiting dignitary. I was taken to a back room where I encountered the president's personal guard—a crew of men in their twenties drawn from among the anti-Communist elements in Allende's Socialist party.

Allende is a short, peppy man, much younger in looks than his 52 years. Who gives his short stature a couple of added inches by a pompous and an upward tilt of the head. He pounds his knees together to emphasize a point. When he makes a joke—which is often—he giggles slightly.

### A Non-Reader?

Critics charge that Allende is a lightweight with no capacity for dealing with the hard problems. "He's never read a book through—not even one by Marx," a political acquaintance of long standing once remarked. And in the course of my interview there took place a little incident that reinforced that view.

Allende pulled from his desk a folder full of clippings from the foreign press. All of them, he said, were hostile. I recognized at least three—one which I had written myself, one from The New York Times, and one from Le Monde which I knew to be quite favorable. Allende acknowledged as much. Plainly he had not read any of them.

Like most men who do not concentrate on issues, Allende is given to the flip giggle, full of sound and empty of meaning. When asked about plans to nationalize cop-

par mines owned in large American companies, he replied: "I respect the American interests. But I respect the interests more. We can't without copper in Chile. I air we breathe."

But Allende's Chile-first not only go against the American interests. He is of Soviet influence, too. "I you," he said in an oblique allusion to Fidel Castro's "that as long as I am in Chile will never have a military base on its soil—any country."

More than 30 years of politics, furthermore, have Allende a feel for the democratic movement. I once acknowledged that I am a believer in the party system. And when he Chile's condition one mood he came to office, he said:

"We don't hide what you can go outside and yourself. No liberties are suspended. There is a suspended force on the There is no censorship of the Everybody said when I there would be no more, but now all the parties paring for the municipal in April."

Not the least of those is Allende himself. He has the Communists into the through a unity front which several other parties his own Socialists. Not trying to get the Marxist they can achieve their so legally," he says of the alliance "then they violence and subversion."

Allende's game, of course old parliamentary game to build a majority by the left into the system, dangerous game. No one confident that Allende the force and ammen the difficult problems to front Chile, particularly economic field.

But provided there is nomic disaster, the political these might enough to see Chile the next presidential elections here. Certainly, it does, in the fashion of the officials, to talk away with predictions of which can only feed elaborate suspicions and self-verifying.

## Letters

that they can elect forever from their minds the idea that the black man is a "nigger." Those 12 people had to go into the jungles of their minds to come up with such a ridiculous punishment. They could only get away with that sort of force when a black is the alleged offender. In most countries the authorities treat rapists—if they are actually guilty of the crime—psychiatrically.

THOMAS W. HARRIS.

Paris.

### A Refinement?

We, travelers, old enough to remember the railroads are deeply indebted to Mr. Schwab for articulating (NYT, Dec. 9) Prof. Appelman's ingenious solution to the freight-passenger problem by synthesizing the two.

I would like to propose, in the name of efficiency, a slight refinement—the employment of a crooked configuration devised by the aviation people for fitting the maximum number of travelers into the minimum cubic footage available. The position is that of the lower case "h" with the head wedged forward by a hard object. An overstuffed pillow will do.

S. POTTER FRIEND.

Frankfurt.

### Aiding the Pakistanis

The Vatican charity, Caritas Internationalis, strongly rebuked the U.S. and other countries for not giving enough help to East Pakistan (NYT, Dec. 12).

Now, the Vatican is a sovereign state without such problems as inflation, the balance of trade, the Italian revenue office, total hundreds of millions of dollars. But it refuses to pay taxes and amasses billions without any visible

purpose. Caritas advises "to drop help from the U.S. Pakistan" instead of bombs on North Vietnam. It is more advisable to aid the poor and needy in dropping criticism on oil.

LEO W.

Lugano.

### Why the Basques

Thirty-four years Basques fought against Hitler and Mussolini before a legal republic was won. On April 21, 1945, Charles Salazar and decorated the survivors of Major Guernica Battalion for their bravery against the German Gironde. Now, Germany are democratic, minorizing countries, but not the Spanish government are not legal because created by a dictatorial oligarchy ("Movimiento") throwing the legal republic. Basques will continue to

MIKELI IT.

Bilbao, Spain.

### American Yo

Mr. Walter Wyant (Dec. 10) the IET's ran parently American left from Athens and Madrid to tell us what is wrong with our youth. If they are by choice, then have picked incongruous boxes. Young Americans—stock or elsewhere—are a but would Mr. Wyant friends prefer the effort of the young people in their own neighborhoods? Mr. Wyant says is Greek. ALAN F.

Rome.

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Greece (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
India (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Italy (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Japan (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Latin America (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
London (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Madagascar (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Malaysia (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Mexico (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Netherlands (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Norway (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Philippines (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Portugal (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Romania (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
South Africa (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Spain (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Sweden (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Switzerland (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Taiwan (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Thailand (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
Turkey (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
U.S.A. (air).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
U.S.A. (surface).....	12.00	24.00	48.00
U.S.A. (surface).....	12.00	24.00	48.00



12-16-70

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1970

Page 7

## Data Faults Found; 'Seen Understated'

By Jan Nugent Pearce

ON, Dec. 15 (WFP).—A U.S. government report on corporate profits and losses for 1969 and 1970 indicates that the nation's largest companies used a huge understatement of the nation's gross product, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) said.

## at GM in U.S. it Drop

ON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—General Motors' production in the U.S. fell 0.8 percent in October, the company reported today. The drop was centered in defense equipment materials, the Fed

also allows widely diversified firms to lump together profits and losses from dozens of divisions into one consolidated figure, and many government analysts regard the final industry data as exceedingly suspect.

LTV's Meat Packer  
For example, Ling-Temco-Vought, one of the country's most widely diversified firms, is identified as a meat packer, and its revenues are added to the food-manufacturing column.

The combined result of the present system has been underestimation of overall corporate revenues and distortion of the industry national income picture, which is used in one method of computing the GNP.

Another problem is the inconsistency produced when large companies appear and then disappear from the data quarterly.

The SEC-ITC report presently serves as a major input for the econometric models used by the government in formulating its economic policy decisions. Major users are the Commerce Department, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Council of Economic Advisors.

"We are fine-tuning the system on the basis of inconsistent and extremely unreliable data," one official noted.

Changes Flamed  
Now that it has the green light from OMB, the ITC plans to require companies which produce many different products to report profits and losses for each individual line.

Some analysts question whether the results of the revised quarterly reports on corporate profits will even be comparable to the older version.

## Bundesbank Sees No Grounds for Easing of Credit

FRANKFURT, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—The West German federal bank said today that the present economic situation provides no grounds to ease credit and fiscal policies.

In its December report, the Bundesbank said progress towards economic stability would be endangered by an easing of credit policy.

The bank noted the federal government's committee of economic experts correctly pointed out that other countries have enjoyed little success in stemming the inflationary tendency, largely because they ignored or modified their own restrictive policies before the appropriate time.

A comprehensive reduction in domestic interest rates could only be envisaged if signs of economic equilibrium continue for some time and if rates of wage and price gains are significantly reduced, the report added.

## U.S. Official to Chair OECD Council Session

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today that U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers has been elected OECD council chairman to succeed French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Duties involved in the post consist mainly of presiding over ministerial sessions, the next of which is in June.

Belgium and Norway will provide the two council vice-chairmen.



A YARD IN NEED—One of Denmark's biggest employers, Burmeister and Wain Shipyards, was granted a 50 million kroner (\$8.5 million) guarantee by the national bank yesterday to help it get private financing. Sources said a liquidity crisis would have forced immediate closure of the yard, throwing about 9,000 men out of work, without official aid. The latest crisis was blamed on a shortage of skilled labor, huge training costs, delivery delays and the very tight domestic credit squeeze. Similar problems three years ago produced massive reorganization of the firm. Shown above are the yard's drydock and assembly hall, idle for the time being.

## Former Government Official To Head Italy's Montedison

MILAN, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Montedison, Western Europe's third largest chemical group, elected politician Pietro Campilli as its new president today.

Mr. Campilli, 79, replaces Cesare Merzagora. He stepped down in October after only six months in office in disagreement over the policies of the state-owned companies, which held a controlling interest in Montedison.

In a letter to the company's board, published today, Mr. Merzagora said that his resignation had been in protest against a shift in power in favor of the state holding companies, compromising his initial promise to maintain a balance between private and public capital.

He blamed the private interests, including Fiat and Eni, for refusing to increase their holdings of Montedison shares at a time when speculation was leading to large-scale selling by investors, and buying by the state oil company.

Mr. Merzagora's resignation sent Montedison shares tumbling below the 900 lire level for the first time in the company's seven-year history. Today's closing price was 887.75 lire.

Mr. Campilli, a veteran Christian Democratic politician and businessman, was considered acceptable to both private and public shareholders.

A former director of the Federation of Italian Catholic Banks, he was elected to parliament after the fall of Fascism. He served in ten postwar cabinets as minister of foreign trade, industry, treasury, finance, transport and southern development.

Montedison also elected Furio Cicogna as its third vice-president. He is a textile manufacturer and former president of the Italian Industrialists' Confederation.

Reported Compromise  
MILAN, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—A Montedison spokesman said Mr. Campilli has not previously been connected with the company.

Sources close to the firm said they believed the appointment is a temporary compromise until, at least the annual meeting in April.

James Franklin Biaggi of Southern Pacific, at a National Press Club lunch, compared the 1969 operations of similarly-sized Southern Railway in the United States and British Railways. "It took 15 times as many people to operate British Railways. Yet the British system produced only 40 percent as much freight service as Southern, and its charge per ton-mile to the customer was nearly triple the Southern's," he said.

"British Railways ended 1968 with a deficit of over \$217 million and paid no taxes. Southern earned \$43 million and paid more than that—\$60 million in federal, state and local taxes," he said.

The measure also grants the president special powers to fix posted prices—on which basic taxes are levied—unilaterally, without consulting the companies affected.

## Penn Central Trustees Tell Of New Crisis

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WFP).—Bankruptcy trustee Willard Wirtz told Congress today there is a "reasonable prospect" of making the Penn Central Railroad financially viable in three to five years. But without immediate government aid it will have to shut all operations early in January, he said.

And without the \$100 million it is seeking, the road will have to start embargoing freight shipments between Christmas and New Year's Day, another trustee, Jervis Langdon Jr., said.

The trustees testified before the House Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics on the railroad's request that the government guarantee \$100 million in trustee certificates to keep it going through March 31.

"Won't Touch It"  
Without this guarantee, private investors "just won't touch it," Mr. Wirtz, Secretary of Labor under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, said.

The railroad will need to raise another \$75 million to \$100 million to carry it through the rest of 1971, and probably \$175 million to \$200 million more for 1972 and 1973.

The immediate cause of the present emergency is the 13.5 percent pay raise for most railroad workers passed by Congress last week in halting a one-day strike of the country's rail system, Mr. Wirtz explained.

Just the retroactive portion of the increase will cost Penn Central \$47 million and the full added expense through Feb. 28 will be about \$63 million, the trustees estimated.

Some Progress  
A Senate Commerce Subcommittee has already approved a bill to either extend a \$100 million government loan or federally guarantee a private loan of that amount.

Penn Central's present request differs from an abortive \$200 million government rescue operation last June in that the former would be used for operating expenses only. The earlier bill was blocked largely through the efforts of Wright Patman, D. Tex., chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee. It was only after failure of this effort that the nation's largest railroad filed for bankruptcy.

Mr. Wirtz summarily rejected an alternative mentioned with increasing frequency these days—nationalization of Penn Central and the country's other railroads.

He called this a "counsel of despair" and said the result would be "to embrace all of the mistakes that have already been made" in the railroad industry.

## MGM Back In Black for Fiscal 1970

But Earnings Reflect  
Non-Recurring Income

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer made a substantial recovery in the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, following a major reorganization and implementation of substantial economies initiated by James T. Aubrey Jr., who took over the presidency on Oct. 21, 1969.

The company's annual report, issued yesterday, showed a consolidated net income of \$1.57 million, or 37 cents a share, in contrast to a loss of \$35.37 million incurred in fiscal 1969.

Fiscal 1970 results, however, include an extraordinary gain of \$9.8 million, or \$1.67 a share, from the sale of three theaters in South Africa, of one in Australia and of props, wardrobe, and the camera department at California beachfronts.

Excluding this extraordinary gain, fiscal 1970 would show an \$8.23 million loss.

The still-improved 1970 results reflect net income of \$1.72 million from television programs, up from \$8,000 in fiscal 1969. Records, tapes and music yielded profits of \$55,000 after a 1969 deficit of \$11.98 million.

Feature films and shorts showed a loss of \$9.53 million, but this was cut from the \$33.42 million 1969 loss, the report noted.

Gross revenues for fiscal 1970 came to \$170,685 million, compared with \$192,324 million in the prior year.

Mr. Aubrey noted that bank indebtedness was reduced by \$52.09 million, or 63 percent, in fiscal 1970. He said operations for the first fiscal quarter ending November "will be profitable," but gave no details.

For the fourth fiscal 1970 quarter, MGM reported a loss of \$3.35 million from operations, down from a \$2,095 million loss in the 1969 quarter. Gross revenues rose to \$42,535 million from \$41,528 million.

Fluor Corp.  
Fourth Quarter  
Revenue (millions)... 134.0 113.0  
Profits (millions)... 3.79 3.47  
Per Share... 0.44 0.41

Year  
Revenue (millions)... 513.0 435.0  
Profits (millions)... 14.71 17.1  
Per Share... 1.70 2.05

Vernam Inc.  
Third Quarter  
Revenue (millions)... 200.3 186.0  
Profits (millions)... 2.93 1.38  
Per Share... 0.43 0.31

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions)... 567.9 587.0  
Profits (millions)... 5.81 5.53  
Per Share... 1.03 0.92

Year  
Revenue (millions)... 167.1 148.4  
Profits (millions)... 31.78 15.8  
Per Share... 3.83 3.41

The company announced a two-for-one stock split through 100 percent stock dividend payable March 4 for shareholders on record Feb. 4.

## N.Y. Prices Ease Again; Memorex Plunges Nine

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, in a virtual carbon copy of yesterday's performance, pulled back slightly today as it consolidated recent strong advances.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 3.56 to 819.62 on a turnover of 13.42 million shares.

Yesterday, the blue-chip indicator eased 3.74 on a 13.81-million share volume.

American Telephone, repeating its gain of yesterday, rose one point to 49 1/8 in active trading. Attempting to explain the action of the nation's most widely-owned stock, one broker said: "Telephone sometimes seems to become a haven for institutional money when the market turns a bit ragged."

Memorex provided the main fireworks today, plunging 9 1/4 to 69 after trading was halted temporarily to permit a company announcement.

The statement dealt with certain technicalities in its recent report on operating results for the first nine months of 1970, cautioning that any comparison with year-earlier figures was not meaningful. Memorex restated net income at 97 cents a share, against an earlier reported \$1.64. In the 1969 period, net was \$1.31.

In late November, Memorex stock did not trade for several days after company accounting methods were challenged by some certified public accountants.

The stock re-opened today in the final half hour at 73 5/8 and then its price was pounded down steadily, suffering from "a credibility gap" in the words of one Wall Street trader.

The stock swung during 1969 from a low of 63 to a high of 173 7/8, before plunging as low as 44 1/2 earlier this year.

Telecom, today's most active issue, dropped 1 3/4 to 17 3/4. It, like

Buffalo Bank Cuts Rate  
BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 15 (Reuters).—The Bank of Buffalo cut its prime lending rate today to 8 1/2 percent from 7 percent, effective immediately. The small bank, with assets of \$110 million, said the cut reflects "the general decline in other financial rates... (and) continuing easing in loan demand."

present Pressman stockholders' will own about 75 percent of the surviving concern, to be called Pressman, Frohlich & Frost.

A definite accord is contingent on approval by the stockholders of both houses and final NYSE approval.

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Canada Trade Surplus  
OTTAWA, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Canada had a trade surplus of \$355.3 million in November, up from \$335.3 million in October, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. For the first 11 months of 1970, the surplus totaled \$2.58 billion.

Under the Kotkin agreement,

ck Split Voted  
Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Manufacturers Handing company of the bank today voted a split, subject to shareholders at the April 13.

Meeting Delayed  
Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Today that shareholder meeting of the company's profit Dunlop Co. Ltd. postponed until Dec. 21, sufficient number of notified the firm or to attend tomorrow's

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Blyth & Co., Inc.	Drexel Harriman Ripley <i>Incorporated</i>	duPont Gloré Forgan <i>Incorporated</i>	Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.	Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.	
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Lazard Frères & Co.	Lehman Brothers <i>Incorporated</i>	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <i>Incorporated</i>	Smith, Barney & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Stone & Webster Securities Corporation		Wertheim & Co.	
White, Weld & Co.	Dean Witter & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Bache & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Reynolds & Co.		
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Shields & Company <i>Incorporated</i>	F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.	Spencer Trask & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	G. H. Walker & Co.	Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.	
American Securities Corporation		Alex. Brown & Sons	Dick & Merle-Smith	Model, Roland & Co., Inc.	
New York Hanseatic Corporation	John Nuveen & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Prescott, Merrill, Turben & Co.	Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day	Weeden & Co.	

كذا عنه أيضا



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



[illegible][illegible]

# In Stockholm Sheraton Opens

General	70.50	Shell	70.50
Hoopes	70.50	Tube Inv.	70.50
I.O.S. Ltd.	81.20	Union Co.	70.50
I.P.I.	33.90	Vickers	70.50
K.L.M.	164.50	WartLife	70.50
Phillips new	47.10	West Dr.	70.50
Robeco	118.20	West Dr.	70.50
Ruteco	162.20		

Royal Dutch.....	141.50	West Hol.....	141.50
Unilever.....	84.40	West Min.....	84.40
Var. Machine.....	65	Woolw.....	65
		Z.C.I.....	315
<b>Brussels</b>		<b>M.U.</b>	
Arsad.....	4.215	Flat.....	4.215

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		MetalBox

Amrobank...	52.30	Nicholas.
A'dam Rubb..	40.70	Rend Min
Fokker.....	49.70	Rank-Orz
Helmkeren	77 n 60	Rolls-Roy

H.V.A.....	56	Royal Dutch.....
Holland-Am..	95	R.T.Z.....
Hoogovens...	70.50	Shell.....

T.O.S. Ltd....	81.20	Tube Invt.
I.P.I.....	53.95	Union Cor
K.L.M.....	164.50	Vickers..1
Phillips new	47.10	Wart 3 1/2

Robeco.....	218.30	West Dee
Railinc.....	167.20	West Drk
RoyalDutch..	141.50	West Hok
Unilever.....	211.00	West Min

Univer... 84.40  
Ver. Machine... 65  
West...  
Woolw...  
ZCl...  
Brussels  
M...

Arbed.....	4,215	Flat.....	314
Ast.d.Mines..	1,900	Finisider..	314
Cock-Ouzee..	3,538		

Electrobel...	4.900	Generall...
Lambert.....	1.420	Italsider...
Petrofina....	3.000	LaRinas...
		Mondadori...

Ph. Gevaert...	1,535	Dirvatti...
Soc. Générale	12,550	Pirelli...
Un. Minière...	1,780	Snia Visc.

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AEG..... 167,80

Aug. Thyssen.....	70.80	Air Liquide.....	110.00
BASF.....	131.30	Béghin.....	110.00
Bayer.....	127	BNCI.....	110.00
Commerzbank.....	205.50	Comp. Bank.....	110.00

Conl. Gumml.	108	Can. Pac.	
Dalmier-Benz	327.50	C.G.E.	
Demag.....	142.50	C.S.F.	
Deutz		Elctra	

Deutsche Bank.....	284.30	Cle Banca
Dresde Bank.....	216.40	Créd. Com.
Ges. Bergw. ....	86.50	Créd. Lyo.
Hoechst.....	163.80	

Hoersch.....	63.60	DeBeer's
Karstadt.....	323	EssoStan
Kaufhof.....	230	Fm. Par J
		Fr. Rättn

KHD.....	125-20	IBM.....
Lufthansa....	63	ImpOil..
Mannesmann	144	InfNickC
Metallgesellschaft	400	

RheinStahl...	85.10	Mach.Bu
RWE new....	191	Alchelln
Siemens.....	193.10	Mobit...

Volkswagen..	171.50	Onkima
Veba.....	148	Pathéma
		Péchiney
		Peugeot

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Chrysler...	37	Zu Alumina
Daggafont...	2/1 1/2	
DeBeer Dat...	44/6	
Dacca Rec...	51/6	

Distillers.....	25/3	B.Boveri
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Frees:God...	125/-	Fischer...
GEC.....	21/74½	HoffRock...
Glaxo Gr....	67/3	Hestle...
Gl Univ. St...	52/6	Sander...

Guinness	29/3	Sté B. Sut.
Hawker Sidd.	32/-	Sutzer bp
Hudson Bay	101/-	U.B. Suisse

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**Abstract**



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27, married, Swiss resident, fluent in German, English and French, experience in electronic research and worldwide traveling in service and sales matters of scientific instruments, seeks challenging position in U.S. or Europe as sales, marketing engineer or other interesting job in electrical engineering.

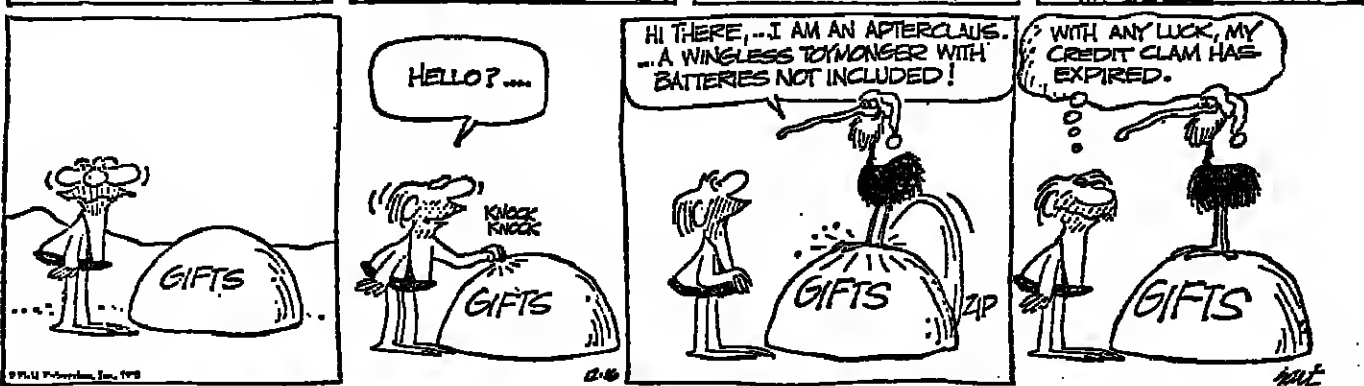
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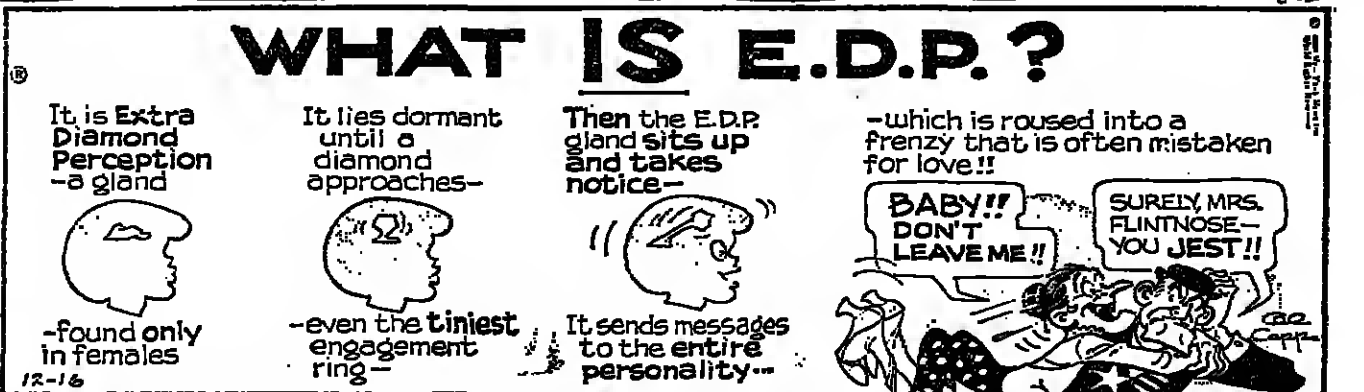
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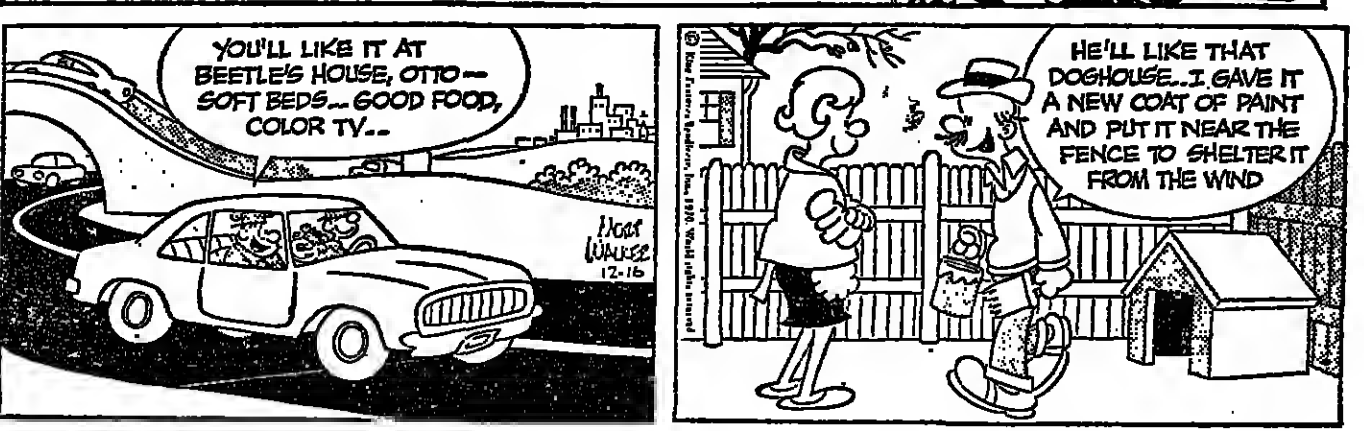
B.C.



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BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Faced by an imaginative three-diamond bid from East, South showed great strength by cue-bidding in diamonds. West added to the pre-emptive pressure by bidding five diamonds. North bid six clubs and his partner converted to six hearts.

East's double was "Lightner," suggesting an abnormal lead. This often indicates a void in dummy's suit and West dutifully led a club, which East ruffed. A diamond shift now would have defeated the contract. However, East not unreasonably returned a trump to cut down dummy's ruffing chances.

South now found the winning line. He won the heart ace, cashed the spade ace and ruffed a spade. When the king appeared from West he knew the spade distribution and could judge that the queen of hearts was with West. East had to be 5-2-6-0 on the bidding and play to that point.

South therefore cashed the club king, throwing a spade, and led to the heart king, dropping the queen. He cashed the spade queen and three more trumps to reach this position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠	—	♠	—
♥	—	♥	—
♦	A10	♦	—
♣	—	♣	—

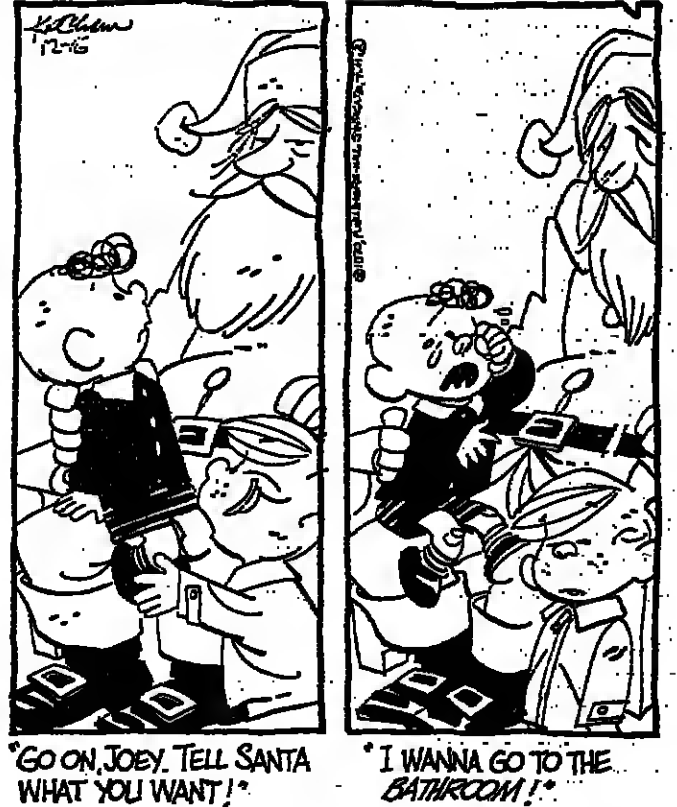
  

WEST		EAST	
♠	—	♠	—
♥	—	♥	—
♦	Q8	♦	—
♣	—	♣	—

SOUTH		NORTH	
♠	—	♠	—
♥	—	♥	—
♦	—	♦	—
♣	—	♣	—

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOLDI  
 VALAN  
 DRYWAT  
 YONNAC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Chop! Chop!

WHAT A THIRSTY MAN MIGHT DO IN FORKOSA.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SINGE GAUDY PUSHER BEAUTY

Answer: Small care relieves this -- GAS "PAYING"

BOOKS

- THE JAPANESE CHALLENGE**  
*The Race to the Year 2000*  
 By Robert Guillaud. Translated from the French by O'Brian. J.B. Lippincott. 352 pp. \$8.50.
- THE EMERGING JAPANESE SUPERSTATE**  
*Challenge and Response*  
 By Herman Kahn. Prentice-Hall. 274 pp. \$7.95.
- IMPERIAL TRAGEDY**  
*The First Days and the Last*  
 By Thomas M. Coffey. World. 552 pp. \$12.95.
- THE RISING SUN**  
*Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire 1936-1945*  
 By John Toland. Random House. Illustrated. 954 pp.

Reviewed by Faubion Bowers

THE trouble with most English-language books about Japan is that they are written by foreigners. While they may be factually true, they are usually emotionally false. Herman Kahn, director of the "Endon Institute," in his sometimes shrill, pleasant and patchwork document, is even reduced to a chapter, "Some Comments on the Japanese Mind," in which he summons the ghost of Ruth Benedict, whose "Chrysanthemum and the Sword" was written without any knowledge of Japanese and without the author ever having been there.

While Kahn's experience with Japan is limited to a few visits as guest lecturer and friendship with some old Japan hands living in America, he has assembled a splendid welter of facts from which he draws fascinating hints and suggestions. What he asks, if the Japanese "insist on foreigners rendering to them the deference to which their new rank entitles them"? He also finds it "not unreasonable" that Japan will reassert its "nationalism" and attempt to "redefine Japanese national and cultural identity." As an indication that Japan's present low position in politics and international affairs is probably temporary, he cites a poll of very anti-militaristic and leftist groups in universities; they feel that Japan will acquire nuclear weapons within five, ten or at most 15 years.

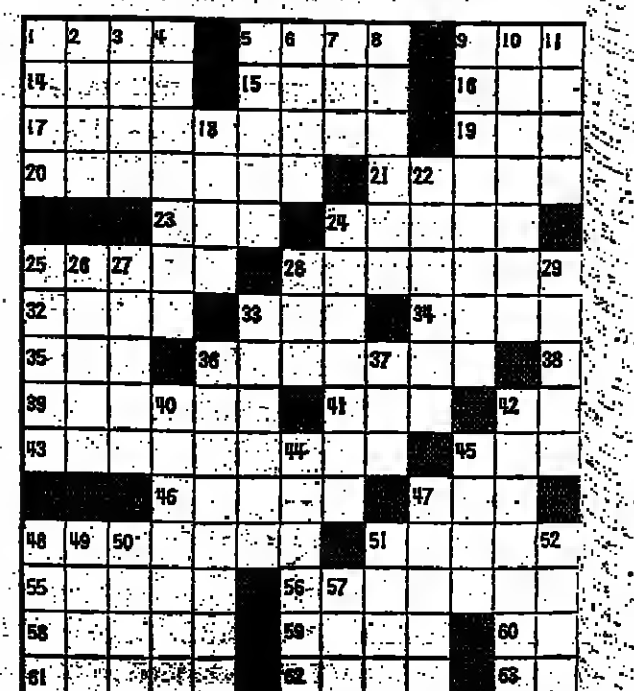
Robert Guillaud, Far Eastern correspondent for Le Monde, has an advantage over Kahn. Not only does he know how to write and entertain, while he is cranking statistics into a paragraph, but he has lived a long time in Japan and loves the country.

Calling Japan "the world's most easily governed nation, the kindest nation to its rulers," he notes that there have been no great strikes in transport, or in public services, no general strike, no violent conflict between political parties. Japan hasn't even "bothered" to revise the American-fostered constitution, so as "to bring facts and the law into harmony." He congratulates Japan on not being "an almond-eyed America" and praises it for the "wisdom to renounce armed force and to base its strength on industry." The same man is excellent and never interesting.

Mr. Bowers is the several books on Asia. This review for The W Post.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- Misfortunes
  - Ocean-bottom covering
  - Bake in cream
  - Glean
  - Eye section
  - Italian city
  - Creating
  - Shoelace part
  - Sommelier
  - Stays on
  - Choler
  - Cassia shrub
  - Crypt
  - Imperial
  - Capitol Hill group: Abbr.
  - Opening
  - Pornography
  - Away
  - Ancient Greeks
  - Ser
  - Social groups
  - Dutch commune
  - Narrow valley
  - Dial
  - German state
  - Esquimo
  - Rover or Spot
  - Sustenance
  - Overland hauling
  - Modular
  - Giver of a certain party
  - Vacant
  - Bacchanalian cry
  - Foch
  - Deep sounds
  - Headgear
  - Old area of Europe
  - Flower
  - Spring period
  - Wash
  - Washing out
  - Bizar
  - Roman poet
  - Buddhist school
  - Two-under-par coups
  - Wrenches in old
  - Blighy
  - Wan
  - Groundless
  - Sorry person
  - Hairpie
  - British pigeon
  - Underst
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  - Up to
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  - Of a tim
  - Grape



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## To Keep Alive Playoff Hopes

## Detroit Defeats Los Angeles, 28-23

CELERS, Dec. 15.—The Rams kept alive their National Football League playoff hopes last night by defeating the Los Angeles Rams, 28-23, at the Los Angeles Coliseum.

The Rams, who have a 9-4 record, now have a chance of winning the National Football Conference title.

Detroit plays Green Bay in next week's finale. The Rams had to win last night to remain tied for first with San Francisco in the Western Division of the NFL.

An intercepted pass by linebacker Mike Lundt set up Detroit's final touchdown and the Lions held on to win.

Greg Landry led the Lions on a touchdown drive of 81, 70 and 48 yards, with Steve Owens scoring twice and Albie Taylor and Earl McCullouch once.

The Lions wasted little time in asserting their offensive superiority. Taking the opening kickoff, the Lions moved 81 yards for a touchdown. Taylor got the touchdown on a

two-yard burst after Landry had punted on third and five. Later Roman Gabriel, the Rams quarterback, completed passes of 17 and ten yards to Pat Studstill and Jack Snow, his wide receivers, taking his team to midfield as the quarter ended.

Gabriel then hit Snow for 23 yards to the 13 and Bill Trux, the tight end, for eight. When the 72-yard drive came up short, David Ray kicked a 15-yard field goal to make the score 7-3 early in the second quarter.

After the kickoff, Landry expertly moved the Lions 70 yards in 13 plays for another touchdown and Detroit extended the margin to 21-3 midway in the third period.

Landry's 26-yard pass to McCullouch. The touchdown capped an 80-yard march in which Landry completed five of seven passes, including throws of 20 and 17 yards to Chuck Hughes.

Another Gabriel-to-Snow bomb covered 50 yards to the Lion nine but a holding penalty against the Rams stymied the drive. Ray missed a 35-yard field-goal attempt.

UP—Oakland's Marv Hubbard is about to slam ball to ground after scoring down to lead Raiders to 20-6 division-clinching victory over Kansas City.



UP—Oakland's Marv Hubbard is about to slam ball to ground after scoring down to lead Raiders to 20-6 division-clinching victory over Kansas City.

## Teams Battle for 5 Playoff Spots

William N. Wallace  
RE, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The Minnesota Vikings, Oakland Raiders, and Kansas City Chiefs have qualified for the playoffs. The Vikings are the only team in contention for all five positions. The Raiders are the only team in contention for the second-place team in the back of the best.

It is any comfort, however, the Rams' cornerbacks are hardly all-stars and Fran Tarkenton has always done well against Los Angeles. The 49ers have a powerful opponent, Oakland, in a bitter metropolitan rivalry. St. Louis plays a revived Redskins team.

Complications

Since ties are a possibility in the three division races, the tie-breaking formula is important. The first step is to apply the two games the tying teams played with one another.

If they split—as did the Rams and the 49ers, the Chiefs and the Cowboys, and the Browns and the Bengals—the "second step" applies. It is the teams' records within their divisions. Here are the current intradivision standings:

The Bengals lead the Browns by a game and their playoff possibilities are excellent. The Chiefs are in a tight race with the Cowboys and the Browns. The Browns, like the Cardinals and the Chiefs, can only get into the playoffs if other teams lose.

Cleveland's last hopes ride with the Patriots, while the Chiefs, defending Super Bowl champions, will be rooting for Buffalo to beat Miami.

The Dolphins and the Chiefs are the remaining AFC candidates as the qualifying second-place team. The Dolphins appear to be ahead of the Chiefs by a game in the standings (9-4 to 7-4-3). But should Miami lose to Buffalo and Kansas City beat San Diego, the Chiefs would be in the playoffs because the Dolphins' loss to Buffalo (14-10) would be their worst percentage (8-4 for 66%) would be superior to the Dolphins' 8-5 for 61%.

The Chiefs played two ties and are thrown out in figuring the standings.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

W L T Pct. PF PA

New York 10 3 1 .730 284 210

St. Louis 9 4 1 .692 284 210

Dallas 8 5 1 .611 284 210

Atlanta 7 6 1 .538 284 210

Washington 6 7 1 .461 284 210

Philadelphia 5 8 1 .385 284 210

San Francisco 4 9 1 .308 284 210

Los Angeles 3 10 1 .231 284 210

San Diego 2 11 1 .154 284 210

Denver 1 12 1 .077 284 210

Green Bay 10 3 1 .730 284 210

St. Louis 9 4 1 .692 284 210

Dallas 8 5 1 .611 284 210

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